The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8764.—VOL. LIII. TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th May, at her residence, Arundel-terrace, Glebe, Mrs W Holme Davis, of a daughter.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, St. Ann's, Liverpool Road, the wife of Mr. Jeremiah Reardon, of a daughter. Both doing well.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, King and Castlereagh streets, Mrs. John Williams, of a son.

On Sunday, 10th instant, at her residence, 136, William-street, Woolloomooloo, Madame Del Sarte, of a son.

On the 11th instant, the wife of James Anderson, Terminus Inn, Newtown, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th March, by special license, at the residence of the bride's parents, Drayton, by the Rev. J. T. Waraker, John, eldest son of J. T. Higgins, of Woolloomooloo, Sydney, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of J. Houston, Esq., of Drayton, Darling Downs, Queensland.

On the 24th May, at St. Mary's Temporary Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Garavel, John, eldest son of Mr. John Lupton, Waterloo, near Sydney, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas M'Laughlan, county Fermanagh, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's Paddock, Margaret, the wife of Mr. John Stuart, after a short and painful illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, aged 47 years.

On Friday, 8th instant, at his residence, Phillip-street, John Aspinall, aged 60 years.

On the 9th instant, at the residence of his mother, Watt-street, Newcastle, of consumption, after five years' illness, Mr. James Henry Langham, aged 31 years and 2 months, only brother of Mr. W. J. Langham, of the Australian Hotel, of that city.

On the 10th instant, at the residence of his son Robert, 50, Parramatta-street, Mr. John Mitchell, blacksmith, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 69th year of his age.

On the 10th instant, at Camden, of bronchitis, after scarlatina, Walter Cecil, third son of J. B. Martin, aged 5 years and 2 months.

On the 10th instant, at the residence of his parents, Essington, Newtown, Theodore Rea, aged 3 years and 3 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
ELLORA,
1573 tons, 300 horse power,
N. J. Skottowe, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SUNDAY, the 24th June, 1866, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 21st, and specie and parcels until noon of the 22nd.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 24th May, 1866.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Reduction of Freight on Treasure to England.—Gold and Treasure will in future be conveyed by Steam Ships of this Company under their Red Form of Bill of Lading at 30s. per cent., being in full of freight and insurance to the Bank of England.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 22nd March, 1866.

STEAM TO ENGLAND VIA PANAMA.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship
KAIKOURA,
H. S. MACHIN, Commander,
1500 tons, 500 horse power,
will be DISPATCHED from SYDNEY,
for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON,
N. Z., at 3 p.m. .. .. .. June 15th,
WELLINGTON, DEPART .. .. June 24th,
PANAMA, ARRIVE .. .. .. July 21st
tranship for SOUTHAMPTON into the Royal Mail Company's steamship
at COLON, DEPARTING .. .. July 23rd,
SOUTHAMPTON, ARRIVE .. .. August 14th
FARES,
inclusive of transit across the Isthmus,
SYDNEY TO SOUTHAMPTON:—
Saloon, from .... £95 to £105
(according to cabin)
Second Cabin .... £65.
SYDNEY TO PANAMA ONLY:—
Saloon, from .... £55 to £60
Second Cabin .... £35.
This ship carries a duly qualified surgeon.
GOLD and SPECIE.—Freight delivered at the Bank of England, 20 shillings per cent.
Passengers can proceed from Panama by steam to New York, Canada, British Columbia, San Francisco, Callao, Valparaiso, &c., &c.; and also via France to all parts of the Continent.
The fares between the Isthmus and New York, are:—
Chief Cabin £16
Second .... £10.
Parcels and specie received up to 3 p.m. the 14th.
For further information, rate of freight, &c., apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO WELLINGTON DIRECT. The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship
KAIKOURA
will be dispatched for WELLINGTON, at 3 p.m. FRIDAY, June 15th, taking passengers for all New Zealand ports.
For passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND DIRECT.—The Panama New Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
OTAGO,
T. RANDALL, Commander,
will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived)
SATURDAY, June 16th.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama New Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
LORD ASHLEY,
H. HARRIS, Commander,
will be dispatched for HOKITIKA, NELSON, PICTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, and BLUFF,
On THURSDAY, June 14th, at noon.
For freight and passage, apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

HOKITIKA GOLD-FIELDS direct.—The Panama New Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
LORD ASHLEY,
will be dispatched for HOKITIKA direct,
At noon THURSDAY, June 14th.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphey, commander,
will be dispatched THIS DAY (Tuesday), 12th instant, at half past 4 o'clock p.m., for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.
For further particulars apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To MELBOURNE.—ALEXANDRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5; and CITY OF ADELAIDE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—CLARENCE, TO-MORROW NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—CLARENCE, TO-MORROW NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per CLARENCE on SATURDAY NIGHT.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5; and CAWARRA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, 20th instant.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.30.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per TINONEE.
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, MONDAY, 25th instant.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, MONDAY, 25th instant.
To CLEVELAND BAY, via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—JAMES PATERSON, MONDAY, 25th instant.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—LEICHHARDT, THIS DAY, TUESDAY.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—TINONEE, about 13th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The TAMAR, Captain G. Hyde, will leave Market Wharf, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m. Freight per ton, dead weight, 6s. 8d., measurement, 8s. 4d. J. STEELE, Agent.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—From PATENT SLIP WHARF (bottom of Erskine-street), DAILY,
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE (nearest wharf to the Asylum), 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
To RYDE, 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 9 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.40, 8.40, 11.40; 1.40; 3.40, and 4.25.
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4.45, and 6.45.
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter past those hours.
Fares at the lowest rates as advertised.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, on THURSDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on SATURDAY, at 8 a.m.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on SATURDAY, at 8 a.m.

HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, and TARBAN CREEK, nearest wharf to the ASYLUM and GLADESVILLE.—STEAMERS DAILY, from Parramatta River Steam Company's Wharf,
End of King-street, 7, 8.50, 10.30, 12.30, 4 20, 6.
Leave Tarban for Sydney, 8, 9 50, 11.15, 1.50, 5, 6.50.
Leave Hunter's Hill, 8.10, 10, 11.30, 2, 5.10, 7.
Fares at the lowest reduced rates.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For the MACLEAY RIVER, the BALLINA, 24 hours after arrival.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, 24 hours after arrival.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 16th June inclusive.
From SYDNEY to MORPETH.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on FRIDAYS; PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN. CITY OF HOBART,
JOHN CLINCH, Commander.
Saloon £8
Return Ticket, available four months 13
Steerage 4
From Smith's Wharf, THURSDAY, 14th instant.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.20, 2.20, and 6; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30; Watson's Bay, 12 and 5.30; and on TO-MORROW MORNING, at 8 a.m.

WOODPECKER, for the Head of MACLEAY RIVER. Lime-street Wharf, TUESDAY.
W. WINGATE, Master.

FOR MORPETH and PATERSON RIVER, the ketch FALCON. Apply on board at Victoria Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, Kempsey, and Warnetown.—The VICTORIA, from Victoria Wharf.

FOR BOORAL, PORT STEPHENS, the ketch SARAH ANN, on the 12th, from Circular Quay.

GORILLA, for MANNING RIVER. For freight apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY.—The clipper schooner, CARNATION, John Smith, master, to-morrow evening. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to LISMORE and WORREM, the schooner COMMERCE, now receiving cargo. Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

WOODLARK, for ROCKHAMPTON, ☞ Clears at the Customs, THIS DAY. Shippers are particularly requested to complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward Bills of Lading for signature at once, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ (To follow the Woodlark).—The clipper schooner MARIPOSA, P. F. Hurley, commander, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.—The Clipper Brig GORDON, Leddon, master, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY.
For a few tons of freight apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR NORFOLK ISLAND.—The LALLAH ROOKH will leave on or about the 12th instant.
For freight or passage apply Captain BATES, on board; or to WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Circular Quay.

FOR DUNEDIN direct.—The clipper schooner SARAH PILE, Yull, master, now lying at Campbell's Wharf ready to receive cargo, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY,
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street; or on board.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HOKITIKA.—The favourite schooner JANE LOCKHART loading at Campbell's Wharf, will be dispatched on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. Nearing, commander, daily expected, will on arrival be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The regular trader clipper brig RITA, Robertson, commander, now hourly expected, will meet with her usual quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, W. Linklater, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will m[illegible] with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR NAVIGATORS ISLAND.—FIGI and TONGA.—The brig SCOTSMAN is now receiving freight for the above groups; has one cabin disengaged. Apply to G. A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

FOR JAVA.—The A1 clipper ship EPSOM, 600 tons, C. Vaux, commander, will be despatched from Newcastle in a few days. For passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The regular trader AUSTRALIND, 800 tons, Alexander Barrack, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney in a few days.
Intending passengers are requested to make early arrangements, to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The A1 clipper vessel HEVERSHAM, 700 tons, J. B. Sherlock, commander, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE in a few days.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation, both in cabin and steerage.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR BOMBAY direct.—The A1 ship MELMERBY, 1510 tons register, will sail from NEWCASTLE about 14th instant.
For passage or light freight apply to Captain BORLASE, or CHARLES F. STOKES and CO., Newcastle; or WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Sydney.

FOR LONDON.—TO SAIL THE 1st OF JULY.
The A1 ship LADY BOWEN, 905 tons register, William Livingston, commander, will be dispatched as above.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Towns' Wharf; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—To sail early in July, to save the October sales. The A1 14 years' clipper ship QUEEN OF NATIONS, 846 tons register, Thomas Mitchell, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged and down, will have immediate dispatch. Has elegant and roomy saloon accommodation, carries an experienced surgeon. Wool received at Flood's Blackwall Stores.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain MITCHELL; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL to load for Hongkong; dispatch guaranteed.
MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACKWALL Line of Packets.—From MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail 27th June, the favourite A1 clipper ship DOVER CASTLE (belonging to Messrs. Green of Blackwall), 1200 tons, R. K. Deacon, commander. The accommodation for all classes of passengers is of a very superior description, and an experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
RATES FROM MELBOURNE.
Saloon—(according to accommodation required)
Second cabin—£30
Third cabin—£18 to £20
Steerage—£16.
Apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP LADY OCTAVIA, from London.—Captain Welsh, of the above vessel, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority. SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons'-buildings.

BEAUTIFUL STAR s.s.—Consignees of goods per above vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES for Grafton Wharf, and to apply for delivery orders at the office, of the undersigned. W. H. ELDRED, Exchange Corner.

BARQUE RECORD.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, THIS DAY, addressed to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. Joseph Ward and Co., 348, George-street.
JOSEPH GRANGE, Master.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The fine schooner MAID OF RIVERTON. Carries 120 tons coal on a light draught of water. Apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, VESSELS to load at Newcastle for ADELAIDE and WALLAROO. Also for CHINA and SAN FRANCISCO. Highest rates given.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 348, George-street.

BARQUE CAMDEN, for private SALE. Apply to W. R. SAWYER, Balmain.

TO RIGGERS.—Wanted some work done on board the barque LION, off Cuthbert's Wharf. Apply on board this morning, to Captain Howard.

FREIGHT.—Vessels proceeding to New Zealand and capable of stowing log timber, may obtain return freight on application to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

A SECOND-HAND SKIFF for SALE, a bargain. Apply Mr. Barnett, Windmill-st. Ferry, Miller's Pt.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—BRANCHES of this Bank will be OPENED on 1st proximo at the following places:—
TOOWOOMBA, in colony of Queensland.
DUBBO, in colony of New South Wales
FRANCIS ADAMS, pro General Manager.
Sydney, 25th May, 1866.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—A BRANCH of this Bank for all usual banking business was OPENED on 21st instant, at TAREE, Manning River.
FRANCIS ADAMS, pro General Manager.
Sydney, 28th May, 1866.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—BRANCHES of this Bank are now open at BURROWA, and at GLEN INNES, in this colony.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank will BE OPENED on the 25th instant, at WARWICK, in the colony of Queensland.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 8th June, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that BRANCHES of this Bank are now OPEN for the transaction of all usual banking business at
MUDGEE
INVERELL, New England
GUNNEDAH, Namoi River, and
NARRABRI, ditto
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 11th June, 1866.

No. 42-66. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1st June.
NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.
All persons who send New South Wales products to the ensuing Intercolonial Exhibition at Melbourne, are respectfully requested to place their Collections (as soon as it has closed) at the disposal of the Commissioners appointed to ensure a due representation of this colony in the Universal Exhibition, to be held in Paris in 1867.
T. A. MURRAY,
Executive Commissioner.

INDEPENDENT METHODIST CITY MISSION.—On MONDAY next, June 18th, the FOUNDATION STONE of the New Independent Methodist City Mission Chapel, corner Liverpool and Sussex streets, will be laid at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by the Rev. S. C. Kent.
After which, on same evening, a SOIREE will be held in the Temporary Chapel. Alderman Sutherland will preside. Several ministers and friends will address the meeting. Tea on the tables at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each.

PITT-STREET CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—The First Anniversary of this Society will be held TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, the 13th instant, at St. George's Church, Castlereagh-street, at half-past 7. The Rev. John Graham, President, in the chair. A welcome will be given to the newly-arrived city missionary, Mr. J. A. Stuart.

PHILIP-STREET MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—MEETING, THIS EVENING at a quarter to 8 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. Business: Essay—"The Advantages of Reading." D. S. DAWSON, Honorary Secretary.

ST. PHILIP'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—Important MEETING TO-NIGHT, at 7 30. The Secretary requests the attendance of every member.

SYDNEY Sabbath School Union.—Committee MEETING THIS EVENING, same time and place.

AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL CLUB.—MEETING TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock sharp, Shalvey's, Globe Tavern, Market-street.
W. HENDERSON, Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM C. C.—Members are reminded that the semi-annual MEETING is held TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Congregational Schoolroom, Redfern.
CHARLES H. HOLROYD, Hon. Secretary.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The CLASS FIRING in the musketry course of the present year will finish on FRIDAY, the 15th instant. Those who have not completed, are requested to attend at the Paddington Rifle Range, prior to the above date, at the following hours, viz., 6.30 a.m., and 4 p.m. daily.
THOMAS BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade-Adjutant.
Volunteer Brigade Office, 11th June, 1866.

NO. 1 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—COOPER CUP TO-MORROW, at 4. R. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.

MASONIC.—Zetland Lodge, No. 655.—Monthly MEETING, Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to receive Advances upon Shares will take place THIS DAY (Tuesday) 12th June, at half-past 3 p.m., at the Society's Office, 309, George-street.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

THE UNION INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with Rule VI., Section 10, a distribution by Ballot of Unpurchased SHARES will take place at the Society's Office, 309, George-street, THIS DAY (Tuesday), the 12th June, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
June 12th, 1866.

CAMDEN COLLEGE-SCHOOL.—The Distribution of PRIZES will take place on THURSDAY MORNING next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, the Rev. JOHN WEST in the Chair. Parents and friends of scholars are respectfully invited to attend. The Midwinter Vacation will terminate 17th July.

A PREPARATORY, Classical, Commercial BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL will be opened at PARRAMATTA on the 18th July. Fees—Boarders, £14 14s a quarter; day scholars, £4 4s. CHARLES R. ORD, LL.B., Head Master. Applications to be addressed Glebe Point.

FAIRFIELD SCHOOL, Windsor.—The Mid-Winter HOLIDAYS will begin on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, and end on MONDAY, the 16th of July next.
CHARLES F. GARNSEY, Head-Master.
Fairfield, Windsor, June 2nd.

WESLEYAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, Newington.—School CLOSES for the Midwinter Holidays on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, and will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 11th July.
JOSEPH H. FLETCHER, President.

WAVERLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.—The Holidays will begin on 22nd instant, and end July 23rd.

ROCKY LEAD Gold Mining Company, Ballarook, Victoria. J. NOBLE, Agent, 515, Brickfield-hill.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IN the matter of T. W. CARTER, formerly of Maidstone, in England, Auctioneer, &c.—ELIZABETH CARTER, a daughter of the above, came out to Adelaide in 1839; afterwards went to Tasmania, married there, and was left a widow; subsequently came to Sydney, in 1844, as Mrs. Clarke. The last information obtained is that she held a situation under a Mrs. Smyth, the matron of a factory at Parramatta.
Any person having any knowledge respecting the above lady will oblige by forwarding the same to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Solicitor, 18, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

G. C. V. TISDALL, Esq., is requested to call at, or send his address to, Mr. ICETON'S Office, Elizabeth-street North.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE ship.—ANNIE GIBSON wishes to hear from JOHN GIBSON. Address WILLIAM LETHAM, Steward, s.s. Wellington.

PAULINE DRUCK.—Please call immediately at the Frankfort Hotel, as your sister has just arrived from New Zealand, and wishes to see you.

WIVENHOE ESTATE FUND.—Those parties residing in the country, who have Subscription Lists for the above fund, or those who may be desirous of contributing, are informed that the sale of the estate having been postponed till MONDAY, the 25th instant, the Lists must be sent in to the Treasurer by MONDAY, the 18th instant, together with the amounts subscribed.
By order,
THOMAS GARRETT, Hon. Sec.
Sydney, June 1st, 1866.

IN the Estate of the late CLARK IRVING, formerly of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Esquire deceased.
IN CHANCERY, IN ENGLAND.
Between CHARLES NEWTON, on behalf of himself and all the creditors of CLARK IRVING, deceased, plaintiff, and ADELAIDE IRVING, defendant
To all persons indebted to the estate of Clark Irving, formerly of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Esquire, deceased, and to all tenants and occupiers of any of the real estate, lands, messuages, tenements, and premises belonging to the estate of the said Clark Irving, deceased, and to all other persons whom it may concern. Whereas under, and by virtue of, a decree made in this suit (which is a suit pending in the High Court of Chancery, in England, for the administration by such Court of all the real and personal estate of the above named Clark Irving, deceased), by his Honor Vice-Chancellor Wood, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, HERBERT HARRIS CANNAN, of No. 7, Gresham-street, in the city of London, Public Accountant, and DAVID PAINTER M'EUEN, of No. 9½, Cannon-street, in the said city of London, Merchant, have been duly appointed the receivers to receive the rents and profits of the real estate in England, New South Wales, and elsewhere, and to collect and get in the outstanding personal estate of the said Clark Irving; and by the same Decree the tenants of the said real estate were ordered to attorn and pay their rents in arrear, and their growing rents to such receivers, and by the same decree the said receivers were ordered to appoint agents in New South Wales or elsewhere out of England, to collect in New South Wales or elsewhere out of England the said rents and profits, to manage the said estate, and to receive, manage, and get in the estate and effects of the said Clark Irving. And whereas Alexander M'Donald, of Sydney, in the said colony, merchant, and Frederick John Cobb Wildash, of Canning Downs, in the colony of Queensland, Esquire, having been approved of by his said Honor, Vice-Chancellor Wood, have, with the concurrence of the above-named Adelaide Irving, the defendant in the above-mentioned suit, and the sole devisee and executrix of the said Clark Irving, deceased, been duly appointed by the said Herbert Harris Cannan, and David Painter M'Euen, such agents as hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned. And whereas letters of administration with an exemplified copy of the will annexed of the goods and effects of the said Clark Irving, in the said colony of New South Wales, were, on the sixth day of October last past, committed by the said Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, unto John Irving, residing at Casino, on the Clarence River, in the said colony, the eldest son and heir-at-law of the said Clark Irving, deceased, and the said John Irving is ready and willing to concur in and ratify all acts done and receipts given by the said Alexander M'Donald and Frederick John Cobb Wildash as such agents as aforesaid. And whereas the Alliance Bank (Limited) some time since instituted a suit in the Equitable Jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court of the said colony against the said Adelaide Irving for the administration of the estate of the said Clark Irving and on the seventh day of July last past obtained an order from his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, Companion of the Bath, the Chief Justice, and the then Primary Judge in Equity of the said Supreme Court, awarding an injunction restraining the said Adelaide Irving and her attorneys, agents, and servants from retaining, receiving, or collecting any of the personal estate, and from receiving the rents and profits of the real estate of the said Clark Irving, and from selling, mortgaging, or otherwise converting the said real and personal estate, or any part thereof, and under which order George Osborne, of Sydney, in the said colony, Esquire, was appointed a receiver and manager to receive, collect, and manage the outstanding personal estate, and to receive, collect, and get in the rents and profits of the real estate of the said Clark Irving. And whereas the said last-mentioned order was rescinded, and the injunction issued in pursuance thereof dissolved, by an order made by his said Honor, the Primary Judge, dated the twenty-fourth day of August last past, but the same order was restored and the said injunction revived on appeal to the full Court by an order dated the thirty-first day of October last past. And whereas on the twenty-second day of January last past, the said George Osborne applied for and obtained an order awarding an injunction against the said Alexander M'Donald and Charles Smith, of Sydney aforesaid, merchant, their attorneys and agents, restraining them from issuing notices to persons indebted to the said estate, and from in any way interfering with the said George Osborne in the managing of, and in receiving, collecting, and getting in the said real and personal estate; and whereby they were ordered to hand over and transfer to the said George Osborne all sums of money received by them in the said estate, and all title deeds, securities, books of account, and papers in their custody belonging to the said Clark Irving, deceased, and which would be required by the persons indebted to the said estate, to be given up on the settlement of their accounts: And whereas by an order made by his Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, the present Primary Judge in Equity of the said Supreme Court, in the last-mentioned suit, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of May last past, the before-mentioned orders of the seventh day of July, the thirty-first day of October, and the twenty-second day of January last past, were all rescinded and discharged, and the several injunctions issued in pursuance of such orders dissolved, and the receiver, George Osborne, ordered to be discharged from his receivership, and by the same order all further proceedings in the said suit were stayed: And whereas the said George Osborne has handed over to the said Alexander M'Donald and Frederick John Cobb Wildash all the title deeds, securities, books of account, and papers handed up to him under the before mentioned order of the twenty-second day of January last past. NOTICE is therefore hereby given that all tenants and occupiers of any of the said real estate, lands, messuages, tenements, and premises of the said Clark Irving, deceased, are hereby required forthwith to attorn to the said Herbert Harris Cannan and David Painter M'Euen, as such receivers as aforesaid; and to pay to the said Alexander M'Donald and Frederick John Cobb Wildash, as such agents as aforesaid, all their arrears of rent, and all their growing or accruing rents; and NOTICE is hereby also given that all persons indebted to the said estate, or liable to pay on account for the same, or any part thereof, or having possession of the said estate, or any part thereof, are forthwith required to pay, account for, and deliver the same to the said Alexander M'Donald and Frederick John Cobb Wildash, as such agents as aforesaid. And NOTICE is hereby given, that in the event of any of the person or persons aforesaid refusing, or neglecting, forthwith to comply with this notice, such proceedings, without further notice, will be taken against them by the said Alexander M'Donald and Frederick John Cobb Wildash as may be deemed necessary or advisable; and all persons are hereby warned against paying or accounting for any of the said personal estate, or any of the rents and profits of the said real estate to any other persons than the said Alexander M'Donald and Frederick John Cobb Wildash, as such agents as aforesaid, or otherwise acting contrary to this Notice.
Dated this eleventh day of June, A.D. 1866.
WANT and WANT,
Solicitors for the above named Alexander M'Donald and Frederick John Cobb Wildash, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of DAVID JOHNSTON, late of George's Hall, near Liverpool, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM ANTILL, of Jarvisfield, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, and JAMES LAIDLEY, of Sydney, in the said colony, gentleman, intend to apply to the Supreme Court of New Wales, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, that Probate of the last will and testament of the above named David Johnston, deceased, may be granted to them, as the executors named in the said will.
Dated this eleventh day of June, A.D. 1866.
RICHARD DRIVER, Proctor for the Executors, 176, Pitt-street, Sydney.

RECEIVED, in mistake, a £10 for a £1 note. Little Tea Shop, 20, Hunter-street.

TO THOMAS CAINES, his HEIRS, EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, or ASSIGNS.—NOTICE is hereby given that unless the principal and interest moneys, owing by virtue of an indenture of mortgage executed by Thomas Caines to Mrs. Rosetta Terry, bearing date on or about the 31st day of July, 1843, be paid within one calendar month from the date hereof the hereditaments comprised in the said indenture will be sold in pursuance of the power therein contained.
Dated this 11th day of June, 1866.
ELLIS and MAKINSON, solicitors for mortgagees, 89, Elizabeth-street.

PARRAMATTA.—In the INSOLVENT ESTATE of BERNARD CARROLL.—Parties indebted to the above estate are requested to pay their accounts forthwith to the undersigned.
By order of the Official Assignee,
JOHN F. STAFF, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Parramatta, June 2nd.

MUNICIPALITY OF DARLINGTON.—PLANS of the Alterations and Levels for Vine and Ivy streets can be seen (during office hours) at the Council Chamber, Rose-street. Objections to the same must be made within thirty days of the present date, or they will be disallowed. By order of the Chairman, SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, Council Clerk. June 12th.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP formerly existing between JOHN M'ILWRAITH and JAMES M'LEISH was at an end on the sixth day of November last, and that from that date Mr. JAMES M'LEISH has had no connection whatever with the business carried on under the name or style of JOHN M'ILWRAITH and CO., at No. 45, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Dated this eleventh day of June, A.D. 1866.
JOHN M'ILWRAITH.
Witness—RD. DRIVER, Jun., Solicitor.

LOST, a black and tan Terrier Dog, with name on collar. Reward on recovery. W. REEVE. 331, George-st.

LOST, a light colour Kangaroo PUP; black muzzle. Reward at M'DONALD'S, Old South Head Road.

LOST, a BUNCH OF KEYS, Saturday evening. Reward at SMITH'S, 2, Hunter-street.

LOST, a Black and Tan SLUT, answers to the name of Topsy. Reward. 46, Market-lane.

LOST, Leather PURSE, in George street, between Hunter-street and Royal Hotel; contains cheque, No. 1525, drawn by Jos. Kohn and Co., for £11 19s, and money. Any person bringing it to Mrs. ROBBERDS, 73, South Head Road, will be rewarded.

10 SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, by a lad, on the South Head, three £1 NOTES, the property of his employer. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at P. HARPER'S, butcher, Paddington

£1 REWARD.—LOST, by a poor man, at half-past 1 o'clock last Saturday, at the Railway Terminus, Sydney, a POCKET BOOK, containing six £1 notes. The above reward will be given by leaving it with the Railway Station Master, Sydney.

£2 REWARD.—STRAYED from the Eumore Tannery, Newtown, a bay COLT, bald face, branded 4 over SH near shoulder; also, a chesnut COLT, branded FT, stripe down face. ROBERT KOLL.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, from the Campbelltown and Wollongong mail, on Saturday last, a black LEATHER BAG, containing a diamond ring, gold horse shoe pin, and other things. The above reward will be paid on the above being delivered to PERCY OWEN, Esq., Solicitor, Wollongong; or one pound will be paid for information which leads to the recovery of it.

SCARLET CAPE, trimmed with velvet, LOST on the Glebe Road, on Thursday last; Five Shillings reward will be given on bringing it to Mr. J. HURLEY, Grocer, Glebe Road.

STRAYED on to Dawes Battery, a red COW, marked A on right hip. Apply Gunner REEVE. at Barracks.

STRAYED, into my premises, a Yellow and White Poley COW and CALF, branded like 8 over W on the ribs. The owner can have her by paying expenses.
R. THOMPSON, Marrickville.

STRAYED from Cleveland-street, Chippendale, red COW, with large horns, branded A△ on the hip. Any person giving information at the Stirling Castle, Botany Road, will be rewarded. The owner is a poor widow woman.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, on the 10th instant, five GEESE. If stolen, £2 will be paid, on conviction of thief or thieves; if strayed, 10s., on delivery to M. BROWN, Ultimo.

FOUND on Thursday night last, a Bay PONY MARE, mark unknown. The owner can have her by paying expenses, at 15, Little George-street, Sydney.

A CARD.—The Misses AUDLEY and RAMSAY, Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., 11, Bridge-st., Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN DYE WORKS.—A. COX, Dyer, Scourer, and Hatpresser. 55, William-st., Wimloo.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.—Money Lent on Mortgage of City and Suburban real Property, on advantageous terms.

A GOOD Handwriting or Bookkeeping guaranteed for One Guinea. Mr. NORRIS, Writing Master, 400, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office, and 726, George-street, near Haymarket, established 1861.

DRINKWATER'S Iron Bedstead and Bedding Manufactory Removed to 210, Market and Castlereagh sts.

E. HOLLINGDALE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 106, King-street.

F. CUNNINGHAME, Steam Printer, Account Book Maker, Paper Ruler, &c., 184, Pitt-street.

GOOD Secure Pasture. Rooty Hill, for Horses and Cows. THOMAS MARTIN, Newtown, near Newtown Inn.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

J. F. M'DONALD, Importer of General Merchandise, 636, George-street South.

MR. B. CHARLES FLIDE, Surveyor, &c., 11, Exchange, Sydney.

MRS. NORRIS guarantees a beautiful Handwriting in a few short, easy lessons. 124, Liverpool-street.

MR. CHARLES BOWLER'S (formerly of Hunter-street) LIVERY STABLES, Pitt-street
(Late Driscoll's),
Agent for sale of Fat Stock by private bargain or public auction. Horses and carriages on hire.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—E. VICKERY, Wholesale Manufacturer and Importer of Boots, Shoes, Leather, and Grindery, has removed from George-street to those newly erected and more commodious premises, No. 116, Pitt-street.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bayview House, Cook's River.—Mr. G. A. TUCKER, Proprietor. Accommodation for all classes. Terms on application.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

SIGNS OF CHARACTER, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Ethnology, Psychology, and Physiology.—Mr. C. EDWARDS can be consulted daily, from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. 204, Pitt-street, op. Theatre. Verbal delineation, 1s.

TURTLE SOUP, Turtle Soup, Turtle Soup. French Cafe this day.

THE BERGALLA MINERAL REEFS COMPANY have Removed their offices to Vickery's Chambers, 110, Pitt-street.

THE FITZROY IRON WORKS COMPANY have Removed their offices to Vickery's Chambers, 110, Pitt-street.

TURRELL and TONKS, Auctioneers, Importers, House, Land, and Commission Agents, Queen-street, Auckland, New Zealand.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers 475, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

£1700 TO LEND, in sums of £50 and upwards. C. H. ROOKE, 324, George-street.

£1000 TO LEND, in sums of £200 and upwards. Apply to Mr. R. DRIVER, Pitt street.

SHARES WANTED.
Bank Shares
Pacific Insurance Shares
Steam Shares.
SHARES FOR SALE.
Bank Shares
Insurance Shares
Debentures, to return 7 and 9 per cent. on capital invested.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers.
136, Pitt-street.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY REALISED SHARES.—The attention of small capitalists is invited to the Rules of this Society, by the provisions of which they may obtain a guaranteed interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, for sums of Ten Pounds and upwards deposited for a period of six or twelve months. All particulars, with forms of application, may be obtained at the Society's office, 477, George-street.
RANDOLPH NOTT, secretary.

CHESSMEN, in ivory, bone, and wood, all sizes. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

CHESSMEN, from 3s 6d per set. M'MAHON.

CHESS and DRAUGHT BOARDS, at reduced prices. M'MAHON.

DRAUGHTS MEN, in ivory, bone, and wood. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—Try M'MAHON'S one shilling tooth brushes.

CARD COUNTERS.—M'MAHON, next City Bank.

PLAYING CARDS, superior gold backs, very handsome, 1s 6d per pack. M'MAHON.

BEST TUMBLERS (to all appearance cut glass), only 8s per dozen, at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-st.

CUT WINE Glasses, only 4s per dozen; Cut Tumblers, only 9s per dozen, at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-st.

DECANTERS, Pints from 2s 6d pair; Quarts from 4s 6d pair, at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street.

GLASS FLOWER Tubes, only 3s pair; Propagating Glasses, from 1s 3d, at T. R. COATES'S, Geo.-st.

GLASS CREAM JUGS, 6d each; Glass Sugar Basins, 9d each; glass candlesticks (bedroom), 1s 6d each; tall ditto, from 1s 6d each; knife rests, from 1s pair; candle ornaments, only 1s pair, at T. R. COATES'S, 480, Geo.-st.

CUPS and SAUCERS, from 4s 6d dozen; Plates, from 2s dozen; bedroom caraffs and tumblers, from 1s 6d each; pint jugs, 6d each; half-pint, 4d each; quart jugs, 1s; pint and a-half jugs, 9d each. T. R. COATES, George-st.

HAVE YOU seen the PRICES of the goods marked in the windows at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-st.

NURSERY LAMPS, Spitting Mugs, Chair and Bedpans, at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street.

BREADSTUFFS.—ADELAIDE FLOUR—Hart's superfine
Hart's seconds.
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR—Golden Gate, quarter-sacks
National mills, quarter-sacks.
CALIFORNIAN WHEAT, a splendid sample.
For SALE, by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

TURKEY OPIUM lb. tins, half-cases, for SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

LIMEJUICE always on SALE by BEILBY and SCOTT.

FIELD'S STOUT.—Fifty hogsheads now landing, in first class condition. BEILBY and SCOTT.

SACKS, 2¼, striped, for SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, the best brands ex late arrivals. JOHN E. MANNING, Custom House-buildings.

SEED BARLEY for SALE. Inquire Paddington Brewery.

KINGSFORD'S Oswego Prepared CORN is the best food for infants and invalids.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Duffield's
Magarey's
Giles and Smith's.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE WHEAT. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House buildings.

CHILIAN WHEAT. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT.—N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

CHILIAN FLOUR. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

JAMES PEMELL has for SALE, silk-dressed Fine FLOUR, from superior wheat; good Seconds; Maize, Flour, Bran, &c. Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, clean, sweet, and fresh ground. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 16s; seconds, 14s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

S[illegible] and CO.'S Wholesale and Retail Seed Stores, 2[illegible], Pitt-st. (down gateway.)

SEEDS!—Lucerne (prime colonial), Prairie, Rye, and Couch Grass, Timothy. LAW, SOMNER, and CO.

FLOWER SEEDS.—12 choice varieties, suitable for present sowing, post free, 4s to 6s per dozen.

OATS! OATS! Seed and Feed.—Just arrived, prime samples of white California. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

WHEAT, Golden Drop and Red Lammas, 10s bushel. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

PATNA RICE, Hill and Co.'s, Morton's Jams, bottled Fruits, Walnuts, Pickles. Stutchbury, Clarence-street.

PIG IRON, best Govan, No. 1, on SALE, by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Pitt-street.

MUSCATEL RAISINS, in prime condition. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Pitt-street.

DUNPHY'S and PIG STOUT, on SALE, by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Pitt-street.

BOTTLED XXX STOUT, 300 dozen, cheap and sound. 316, Pitt-street South.

APPLES.—A few cases Hobart Town Apples. Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

LISBON, sweet and dry pure Jamaica Rum. HAZELAND and CO., Phoenix Wharf.

MUNTZ METAL, 14 to 26 oz.; nails, 1 to ½ inch. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

8 QUARTER-CASKS Finest Scotch WHISKY for SALE. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

ELEME RAISINS, in tin cases, and Currants, both unusually fine. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-st.

KANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BEEF, cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at Ipswich, Queensland.
Mess, prime mess, India mess, India beef, extra India beef, on SALE. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR SALE, prime Hobart Town JAMS, all sorts, in kegs, suitable for confectioners and others. P. JAMES, 34 and 36 C, Shed, George-street Markets.

FOR SALE, very superior Astronomical TELESCOPE, by Carey, with all the latest improvements. Apply Messrs. BRADLEY and NEWTON, 239, George-street.

BILLET WOOD, on SALE by the truck. S. GRAHAM, auctioneer, Sydney Railway Station.

FOREST OAK SHINGLES on SALE. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, a young powerful COB, 15 hands, perfectly quiet and sound. ROBERT KING, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, Concord and Dogcart BUGGIES; light Waggons, with tops and no tops; Whitechapel and Pagnell Carts—price £20. O'BRIEN'S and KERRIDGE'S, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

LIGHT American Brace WAGGONS, either for one or two horses, cheap; excellent Pagnell CART, £22; superior DOGCART, £25. Horse, buggy, and harness, £30. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

LIGHT SPRING-CART and Harness, £10 the lot. GIBSON, 282, Pitt street.

HORSES.—HERBERT GIBSON has ten sound saddle and harness Horses, cheap. Repository, Pitt-st.

HANDSOME Pair of Buggy HORSES, £30, subject to any trial. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES.—Several new and second-hand Buggies cheap. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

FOR SALE, SPRING-cart and second-hand Spring-cart Harness—a bargain. Larter and Co., Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, a first-class BUGGY, at GOLDSPRING'S, Coach Painter, 143, Crown-street.

FOR SALE, a strong SPRING VAN or Dray, cheap, to carry a ton with Horse and Harness, or separate. Suitable for up-country hawking or parcels delivery. Apply 60, York-street.

SHOALHAVEN.—Small FARM, for SALE, at Nowra Hill, good land. For particulars, address B., HERALD O.

FOR SALE, an ALLOTMENT OF LAND in best part of Riley-street, at £7 per foot. R. DRIVER, Pitt-st.

HUNTER'S HILL.—To be SOLD or LET, stone COTTAGE of seven rooms, water frontage with wharf and bathing-house, fenced garden, at present occupied by G. H. Daffell, Esq. Apply 16, York-street.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE their Honors Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, Mr. Justice CHEEKE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

RULES NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.

CANTOR V. ADAMS AND ANOTHER.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, for defendants, instructed by Mr. Iceton, moved for a rule nisi for new trial of this case, upon the ground that the verdict was against evidence. It was an action for libel, tried at the Circuit Court in Wagga Wagga, before his Honor Mr. Justice Faucett. A verdict was found for the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice FAUCETT having intimated that he was satisfied with the verdict,

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL did not consider that in the face of this intimation he could press his application for a rule.

Rule refused.

WOLFEN V. WALLACH.

Mr. Stephen for defendant, instructed by Messrs. Daintrey and Chapman, moved for and obtained a rule nisi for new trial of this case upon the ground that the verdict was against evidence, and that Mr. Justice Faucett, who tried the case, had erroneously left to the jury a question as to the legality of a tender of rent, which his Honor ought to have decided for himself, and which he ought to have told the jury was to be regarded as a valid tender. The action was one for a quarter's rent for the premises in Bridge-street recently destroyed by an explosion of nitro-glycerine, or blasting oil. The contest was as to whether there was a continuing liability in defendant, as lessee, notwithstanding the destruction of the premises, and the jury had found a verdict for the plaintiff both as to the making of the lease and the insufficiency of the tender.

WOLFSKEHL V. M'DERMOTT.

Mr. Stephen, for plaintiff, instructed by Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, moved for a rule nisi for new trial in this case. It was an action upon a contract under which, as plaintiff averred, the defendant was bound to return a deposit of £10 and to forfeit, in addition, a like sum, if he failed to build a hansom cab for plaintiff within a given time. The defence was that there had been a rescission of the contract and a substitution, by mutual consent, of an agreement, under which defendant became entitled to retain the deposit to cover his loss on the sale of the cab to a third party. The jury found for the defendant. A rule was asked upon the ground that the verdict was against evidence. The fact relied upon was, that one statement, by the defendant was clearly (as was contended) untrue; and that this cast such a doubt upon the whole case as to require, for the ends of justice, the submission of the case to a second jury.

Mr. Justice Faucett, who tried the case, intimated that he was not satisfied with the verdict, and should, if he had been on the jury, have come to a directly opposite conclusion.

Their Honors considered themselves bound, under the circumstances, to grant a rule.

PEARCE V. WRIGHT.

Mr. Simpson for defendant, instructed by Mr. Hart, moved for a rule nisi for new trial of this case, which was tried at the last Maitland Circuit Court. The suit was upon a promissory note for £50, payable at £1 per week by defendant to plaintiff, being an amount owed by the former to one Holloway, and which Holloway, it was alleged, owed to the plaintiff. The defence was, that there had been a failure of consideration. The note, it was alleged, had been given on consideration that plaintiff, obtaining payment in this way of Holloway's debt, should stay an action brought by Holloway against the defendant, which had not been done. The evidence had been conflicting, and the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed. It was contended that in the absence of an agreement joined in by Holloway, as well as the plaintiff and the defendants, this verdict was not sustainable.

The Court refused to disturb the verdict.

FRIEND V. LUKE AND OTHERS.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., for Mr. Luke—one of the defendants, instructed by Mr. Iceton, moved for a rule nisi for new trial of this case. The action—tried at the last nisi prius sittings before Mr. Justice Cheeke—was for trespass upon plaintiff's property at Five Dock. The defence was twofold—first, that there was a public highway over the land said to have been trespassed upon; secondly, that there was a right of way vested in Luke, and that the other defendants had merely assisted him in asserting that right. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. A rule nisi was now asked for upon the ground that this verdict was against evidence, both as to the existence of a public road, and the existence of a private right-of-way. Also that his Honor had misdirected the jury as to the right of plaintiff to shut up the road if he had had twenty years' adverse possession of *locus in quo*, coupled with an "unity of possession" (by purchase) of the properties on either side of the alleged road.

The Court granted a rule upon these grounds.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

RE GEORGE RICHARDSON.

This was an application by the above named insolvent in person, which required much consideration, from being comparatively an old insolvency, wherein so many as nine meetings had been held, and the last being on 23rd April, 1863. The sequestration by the insolvent (as a storekeeper at Wagga Wagga) was voluntary, on the 29th March, 1862; and the schedule shewed liabilities at £765 16s. 4d., and the assets were estimated at £450, and £315 16s. 4d. the deficiency appearing thereon. The plan of distribution (confirmed 19th November, 1863) shews debts proved to the much greater amount of £1166 2s., and but £200 (realised by the sale of the store to the landlord), and a dividend of two shillings and a fraction in the pound was paid to the creditors. The good debts, rated at £80, were not specified in the schedule, and although by the order of sequestration the insolvent was directed to file a detailed statement of such debts within one month, that does not appear to have been done, and the official assignee could not collect any. There were various examinations of the insolvent, on the 16th April, 4th June, 1st August, and 14th August, 1862, and a creditor—Arthur Graham—was also examined on the latter day. On the insolvent's examination at the second meeting (16th April) he said—"I attribute my insolvency to the depression and dulness of trade. I was perfectly solvent until the end of the month of February last. Two of my creditors, Mr. B. Cox and Mr. Holdsworth recovered judgments against me; those judgments were satisfied by the goods being sold by the sheriff. Goods were sold at a great loss, about a quarter of their actual value, and I consider my deficiency owing to the loss on these goods—they were sold on the 7th March. The goods that were sold cost me fully £900; the goods were sold for about £350." Afterwards, in answer to a question of the Registrar, he said, "These two judgments were sent up about the 1st March, this year. Promissory note of Holdsworth was dishonoured about the 9th November, this year." Now a debt of £47 16s. 3d. to Holdsworth was proved the 2nd June, 1862, on a judgment recovered the 20th February, 1862, for a dishonoured promissory note. As the statement, "9th November, this year," in a deposition of the 16th April, 1862, was impossible, the insolvent was examined by me on the 1st May last, and the note itself produced. It was dated the 8th August, 1861, and was due the 11th December, 1861, and was dishonoured by the insolvent. These facts are certainly inconsistent with being "perfectly solvent until the end of February" of the following year, 1862. True, it is, that the failure to meet one particular engagement does not, *per se*, prove insolvency; yet no circumstances are stated for Holdsworth being driven to sue and obtain judgment on that note, and he could not have been satisfied by sale under it, as he proved in this estate. There must, indeed, have been two judgments obtained by Holdsworth, if the evidence of the insolvent be true. One on which the sale of the 7th March, 1862, took place, and which was satisfied; and another on the judgment for the promissory note, dishonoured in December, and for which there has been proof on the estate.

On the 17th February 1862 (three days before Holdsworth's judgment, and therefore after the summons must have been served), a letter written by the insolvent's authority to Mr. Cattrol, Yass, seeking for goods, stated, "My present stock is three thousand pounds, and my total liabilities two hundred and fifty." Nothing, indeed, came of that, but such gross misrepresentations are worthy of much reprehension. Although written, as alleged, by his clerk James Nimmo, it was admitted to be by his authority, and some peculiarity in the writing corresponds remarkably with other writings of the insolvent, when he does not use an engrossing hand.

Then, again, many adjournments of the meetings were caused solely by the non-production of books and papers by the insolvent; and certainly the accounts filed are very unintelligible and confused.

Taking into consideration those various matters, and that the insolvent only kept books for half the time of his trading, and the long delays in applying after the termination of the third meeting, 22nd August, 1862, I consider that I am bound to suspend the issue of a certificate to this insolvent.

I suspend the certificate until eight months from the day of his application.

In the estate of John Healey, a special meeting. One witness was examined.

In the estate of James Thorne, a special meeting. Insolvent was examined, and was directed to file better accounts, and to hand to the official assignee certain books and papers. The meeting adjourned until the 18th.

In the estate of Samuel Matthews, a special meeting. Insolvent was examined, and was directed to hand to the official assignee certain deeds and letters, and to comply with rule 20 by noon to-morrow. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of William Petty, a first meeting. No person attended.

In the estate of Bernard Carroll, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

SURRENDERS.

Lawrence Flynn, of Raglan-street, Waterloo, drayman. Liabilities, £118 1s. 6d., of which £60 is secured. Assets, £110. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

John Cameron, of Yurong-street, Sydney, confectioner, out of business. Liabilities £190 6s. 9d. Assets £19 0s. 10d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

James Therry, of Manly Beach. Liabilities, £793 18s. 10d., of which £113 3s. is secured. Assets, £185.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 12.—At 11: James Dempsey, Richard John Cavanagh, Jane Murphy, Charles Mossman, Alexander Elliott, William Rickford Collett, James Heelin Adger,

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, June 11.—At 10: William Petty, Bernard Carroll, first. At 11: John Healey, jun., Rice and Russell, James Thorne, Samuel Matthews, special, for examination.

Wednesday, 13.—At 10: Peter M'William, Joseph Howle, special, for proof of debts. At 11: Thomas Patterson, Benjamin Fawcett Benjamin G. Salmon, Joanna Lims, single. Rice and Russell, adjourned third, and adjourned special for examination. Samuel Matthews, adjourned examination.

Thursday, 14.—At 10: John Coleman, Nelson Lawson, James Hill, William Walker, William Johnson, first. Gustav Wangenheim, adjourned special, for proof of debt.

Friday, 15.—At 11: Samuel Hegarty, William Martin, John Brewer, third. Henry Smith, second. Samuel Boughton, single. *At Maitland*: John Kingsmill, second; John M'Leod, first. *At Braidwood*: Richard Annear, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Cohen, Murphy, Spence, Bossley, and Hunt.

Of twenty-three prisoners brought before the Court, nine were discharged, and one was remanded.

Michael O'Brien was, on Saturday, brought before the Court by sergeant M'Keagh, who deposed that, on the previous evening, the prisoner brought to the Central station-house, where witness was on duty, seven watches (produced), which he said he found in an old hat among the water-pipes at the corner of Hyde Park; he said that he saw a man whom he knew to be a thief, place something very carefully among the pipes, and as soon afterwards as he considered it prudent, he examined the place and found the watches; witness did not believe his story and locked him up; on subsequent inquiry he found an owner for the watches. The prisoner asseverated that he found the watches as he told the constable. The policeman asked for a remand, and prisoner was remanded until to-day. Richard Smailes, of Market-street, watchmaker, deposed that on Friday he went from home, leaving his shop in charge of a man who, having been drinking, fell asleep, and on his return missed the seven watches produced; they are his property, and are worth £10. Margaret O'Connell deposed that about 2 o'clock on Friday she saw the prisoner standing and knocking at Mr. Smailes's door. Committed for trial.

John Curran, charged with having stolen two bottles of brandy, the property of Frederick Poppenhagen, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Three vagrant women, found lying in public places, were sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Of the rest, one was fined 20s. and seven 10s. each—some for riotous behaviour and others for using obscene language in public places.

On the summons paper were eight cases, of which one was dismissed and five were struck out for want of prosecution. In Allen v. Bitton, for illegal detention of property, an order was made for its delivery on payment of a lien due to the defendant; and in Prendeville v. Storum, an order by consent was made for the payment of 10s. weekly for the support of an illegitimate child.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Bossley, Raper, Armitage, and Hogg have been summoned for Bench duty on Tuesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. J. Williams.

John Quinlan, for riotous behaviour on the South Head Road, and James Rochford, for similar conduct in Bay-street, were fined 5s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Agnes Meagher, 35, taken into custody as a vagrant having no visible lawful means of support, was sent to gaol for one month.

Emily Colquhoun, charged with wilfully breaking two panes of glass, value 3s., the property of Dr. Mitchell, was ordered to pay 4s.; in default to be imprisoned for three days.

Daniel M'Laughlin was fined 5s., with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment, for using obscene language in George-street. Daniel M'Lean, for using obscene language on Queen's Wharf, fined 20s., or seven days in gaol. John Tunstall and Thomas Barnwell were fined 10s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours, for riotous conduct in Prince-street. Albert Leal, for using obscene language in Darling-street, Balmain, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

John Miller, 47, cook, charged with obtaining from Martin Kelly, by means of false pretences, wearing apparel to the value of £12 10s., was remanded till this day (Tuesday).

Charles Crabb, 46, steward of the ship William Cole, was brought up by constable Turner, who had apprehended him under a warrant, on a charge of embezzling a portion of the stores of the said ship, of the value of £12 sterling. Thomas Duff, master of the William Cole, stated, in evidence, that prisoner had signed articles for the voyage now in progress; and the beer, wines, and spirits were placed under his charge until the 16th May last, when the deficiency was discovered. He had previously been noticed under the influence of drink, and on the day mentioned, it was found that twelve dozen of ale, five bottles of brandy, seven bottles of port wine, five bottles of sherry, and one bottle of whisky were missing. Prisoner was found guilty of embezzling beer, wine, and spirits, to the value of £7 8s., and it was ordered that he pay the amount from wages due, and be imprisoned with hard labour for six weeks.

Margaret Wetherall, 16, was brought before the C[ourt by] constable Higgins, into whose custody she was given, charged with stealing money, to the amount of £10. Rose Phillips, wife of James Phillips, of Stanly-street, Woolloomooloo, in evidence, stated that prisoner had been living at her house, and left on Saturday morning. On the evening of that day witness missed her purse from a drawer in the parlour. The drawer was locked, and witness had the key in her pocket; but about two months ago she had missed another key which fitted the lock, and at that time prisoner was stopping in the house; witness went in search of prisoner, and found her in Pitt-street; when asked to give back the money (the amount not being stated); prisoner said I did not take £10—I only took £5, and added that she could not give it to witness as she had been buying a lot of things; she was, when found in Pitt-street, wearing new clothes and a watch and chain; there was £21 10s. in the purse, and £11 10s. was left in it; a ring, a watch, articles of wearing apparel, &c., were produced by the apprehending constable, to whom prisoner stated that she had bought them with the money she was charged with having stolen. Prisoner pleaded guilty of stealing £5, and said the drawer was not locked; the watch she did not buy, it was lent to her. Committed for trial at next Quarter Sessions.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

TERM LIST.

CROWN CASES.—The Queen v. Shield.

MOTIONS, &c.—Miller v. Craven, to set aside order; Josephson v. Lowe, to set aside award; In re Benzer, habeas corpus, reference from Chambers; Joint Stock Bank v. Oriental Banking Corporation, reference from Chambers; ex parte M'Kay, prohibition, the Wagga Wagga Bridge Company's Act, 1866; ex parte Griffin and another, prohibition, Police Regulation Act, 25 Vic., No. 16, sec. 12; M'Donald and another v. Murray and another, for leave to appeal; ex parte Elliott, prohibition, 7 and 8 Geo. IV, chap. 30.

DEMURRERS AND SPECIAL CASES.—Municipality of Waterloo v. Hinchcliffe, demurrer; Brown v. Brown, appeal Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; Palmer v. Whitfield, appeal Metropolitan District Court; Evans and wife v. O'Sullivan, demurrer.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock, a.m.—Motions and Petitions.—By Order.—Vindin and others v. Vindin and another, further directions and costs.

DISTRICT COURT.

Undefended cases from No. 2948 to No. 3280 inclusive will be disposed of to-day.

RYDE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

WESLEYAN CHURCH EXTENSION AND SUSTENTATION FUND.—A meeting in aid of the aforesaid object was held in the Wesleyan chapel, Ryde, on Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, and was numerously attended. Proceedings were commenced by singing an appropriate hymn, after which Mr. I. Shepherd, sen., took the chair. The Rev. J. Watkin read the report, and the audience were then addressed by Mr. Webb, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Mills, and the Rev. J. H. Fletcher, all of whom, in earnest and forcible language, explained the various ways in which the objects of the society were carried on in the colony, and the great need there was for continued and increasing zeal in the cause to enable them to keep pace with the increasing wants of the interior. A collection was afterwards made for the fund, and a vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At the Police Court, on the 9th instant, before the hon. J. Blaxland, James Devlin, jun., and Isaac Shepherd, jun., James Melven, brought before the Court, having been remanded from the previous Monday, was charged with attempting to murder his wife, Ann Melven, by cutting her throat. Henry Moran, senior constable at Ryde stated that on information he received he apprehended the prisoner on Sunday night, the 3rd instant. Benjamin Fyffe, a duly qualified medical practitioner, of Parramatta, stated that the police called on him to see Mrs. Ann Melven on Monday morning; he found her at her house suffering from a severe wound in the throat, the cut being four inches in length, but of no very great depth; the external jugular vein was divided, but no other artery or vessel of any importance was injured; she was in a weak, low, and dangerous state; sewed up the wound, and attended her since; consider her now out of danger. Ann Melven stated she was the wife of prisoner, and that she went with her daughter and son-in-law to Crotty's public-house on last Sunday evening, and had something to drink there; she did not remember how she left Crotty's house, or anything until about 12 o'clock at night, when she found she had a cut in her neck; she did not know how it was done; she believed that when she and her husband left Crotty's, they were both drunk; she saw no knife in her husband's hand, but he always carried a knife. Catherine Moffat, wife of George Moffatt, stated that about half-past 8 last Sunday night prisoner came and knocked at her house; she was in bed, and got up; prisoner said he had cut his wife's throat; went with him and found her lying on the road near her place; took the baby from her, and found she was bleeding from the neck; tried to rouse her, but did not succeed. Patrick Haley stated that last Sunday night he heard that a woman was killed; he went up the road, and there saw Mrs. Melven; prisoner had hold of her hands; found she was bleeding, and took the shawl from her neck; the shawl now produced in Court is the one I removed; saw a cut in her neck; it appeared to be a large cut; asked prisoner what he had done it for; he replied, "I did not do it—she did it herself;" said to him, "You did it;" prisoner then said "Yes, I did do it;" I then went and gave information to the police. Prisoner was committed for trial at the sittings of the Criminal Court in August next.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

IN my last communication, I gave you the particulars of a meeting of the shipmasters in port, in reference to special turns at the Government cranes. A committee was formed for the purpose of urging upon the Government the necessity of obviating the evil. It having been intimated that the Minister for Works would visit Newcastle on Saturday (this day), the committee held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements as to the order in which the business of the deputation should be conducted. The subject of the special turns at the cranes was to be introduced, complaining of the monopoly sanctioned by the Government; after which the following statements made by shipowners and masters would be brought forward:—Captain Brodie, of the brig Valiant, arrived in the harbour on the 20th ultimo, for a cargo of 220 tons of coal. Since that time, the Coris, steam collier, has been in port, and has loaded no less than six times with a cargo of 220 tons of coal each time, consequently taking to market no less than 1320 tons since the period of his (Captain Brodie's) arrival on the 8th June. The Hero, steam collier, has made two trips to Melbourne with a cargo of 1100 tons coal since the arrival of the Valiant. The Barwon, steamer, has been loaded once, and the Blackbird, steamer, twice, and proceeded to Melbourne on Saturday last, the 2nd instant. The You Yangs, steamer, has also been in port, but loading at the A. A. Company's shoots has not interfered with the loading of other vessels. The Melmerby, a ship now in port of 1500 tons register, arrived on the 14th of May to load for Bombay, only went under the cranes on Tuesday last, and has not completed her loading. This vessel came from Brisbane with 500 tons of ballast. Her tonnage dues came to £37 10s. 9d.; pilotage with removals, £60; steam-tug hire, £60; expenses for putting out ballast, £12 10s., which was paid to the Government and discharged at the breakwater; stiffening, 250 tons at 1s. 8d. per ton, £20 16s. 8d. The Melmerby was ready for the cranes four days before she could get a turn in consequence of four steamers, namely, the Hero, Blackbird, Barwon, and Coris, coming in and taking her turn. The four steamers took away about 2700 tons. Including all things, the expenses of the Melmerby will make a total of about £190. The Light of the Age, a ship of 1900 tons register, from Brisbane with 500 tons ballast, bound for China, has already been detained fourteen days, during which period she had been obliged to discharge the whole of her ballast by the use of lighters, at a cost of £37 10s. This vessel will be put to an additional expense of £25. The Glen Shee, barque, 317 tons, a regular trader between this port and Melbourne, brings each trip a quantity of blue metal as ballast, which costs the owners at the rate of 6s. 6d. per ton. Within the last ten months no less a sum than £99 has been paid for taking the ballast away from this vessel. The ship W. Ackers has been put to the same inconvenience. It was also determined to point out the necessity for the erection of at least four other ballast berths at the esplanade off Bullock Island, there being at present only two berths in use—one at the North Shore and the other at the end of the wharf below the cranes, the third being always taken up as a discharging berth for merchandise. The barque Leonidas, the property of Mr. Broomfield, of Sydney, by a special order from the Minister for Works, had her turn at the coasters' crane upon two different occasions, taking each trip 300 tons of coal. While this favour was allowed to the Leonidas, the Cheetah, a vessel simply withdrawn from the coasting trade for a single trip to Brisbane, was denied the privilege of coasters.

It was finally resolved that the deputation should assemble at an early hour this morning to receive the Ministers.

The Minister for Public Works, accompanied by the Minister for Lands, the Surveyor-General, and Mr. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours, was waited upon by the deputation, consisting of Mr. J. Hannel, M.L.A., Dr. W. Brookes, Messrs. H. Rouse, Stokes, M'Alister, Anderson, Young, Robinson, Brodie, and Sayers, together with about fifty other masters of vessels at present in port. The interview took place in the long room of the Great Northern Hotel, the deputation being introduced by Mr. Hannell, M.L.A.

Dr. BROOKES proceeded to state the case on behalf of the masters of sailing vessels on the subject of the preferential turns allowed to the steam colliers at the Government cranes, and contended that the undue preference shown this class of vessels, operated detrimental to the general interests of the port. In the course of his remarks he pointed out to the Minister the fact of the Melmerby, a large ship which arrived in port on the 14th ultimo from Brisbane in ballast. The Melmerby purposed taking on board some 2000 tons of coal for Bombay. This vessel was under the cranes on Tuesday last, and had not yet completed her loading. After leaving the cranes she will require to take in some 600 tons more cargo by lighter, in consequence of the depth of water at the cranes not being sufficient to admit of her taking in more from the cranes. The hardships of the case was illustrated by the fact that she brought to this port 500 tons of ballast, for discharging which she had to pay to the Government £12 10s. Her tonnage dues alone amount to £37 10s., her pilotage to £60, and her steam-tug hire to £60 more; stiffening by lighter at 1s. 8d. per ton, say 250 tons, comes to £20 16s. 8d.—making, in all, nearly £200, or about £27 per day, everything included, as the amount of her disbursements while in port. The Melmerby had her ballast out and ready to go under the cranes four days previously, but in consequence of the Hero, Blackbird, Barwon, and Coris steam colliers coming in in the meantime, each of which taking a special turn, kept the former vessel back until the latter had been loaded. The four steam-colliers in question took on board no less than 2700 tons coal, and had put to sea before the Melmerby was allowed to take her place under the crane. It was represented that this vessel coming in here on the round from Brisbane gave this port the benefit of the 500 tons ballast, and wanted 2000 tons of coal to take away with her to a foreign market, with which it was most desirable for this port to open out commercial relations. It was a remarkable fact, that this was the first vessel taking in coal here for Bombay direct, and therefore it was a matter of the greatest importance that she should have had quick dispatch, and every encouragement to come again, and as an inducement to others to embark in this trade. Sir William Denison had used all his influence, while in India, to establish a trade between this port and Bombay, and it was also of great moment to the interest of New South Wales that this foreign trade should be established and encouraged as a means of outlet to the almost illimitable supply which our coal-fields were capable of producing. The ship Light of the Age—another large vessel, also on the round from Brisbane bound for China, and whose expenses at the port from delays and charges would on the whole exceed those of the Melmerby. The speaker having made some further statement of facts relating to the case, urged the necessity of additional ballast berths, as well as the employment of trimmers for the coal, &c.

The MINISTER FOR WORKS, who appeared to listen with great attention to the remarks that fell from the speaker, stated that when he and the Colonial Secretary were here last they had been impressed with the representations made, and had at once rescinded the obnoxious regulations as regards the steam colliers. But upon subsequent and mature consideration they had since reason to alter their opinion, and to again revoke the order they had previously given. He denied that this determination had been come to in consequence of any influence, whether from Melbourne or elsewhere, but that it was from a conviction that it was upon the whole to the interests of trade in general, and of the port of Newcastle in particular, from which a larger quantity of coal was thus taken than would be otherwise—that the extraordinary expense incurred by the steamers justified the consideration shown them—that without committing himself to any particular course the only suggestion that occurred to him was to give a particular crane for the purposes of this kind of vessel. With regard to the ballast berths, he believed private enterprise should supply the means for its removal; at the same time he did not see any material objection to temporary ballast berths being provided along the margin of the channel off Bullock Island. He assured the deputation that the representations made should receive his serious attention, with a view to a removal or modification of the evils complained of.

Mr. H. ROUSE then urged upon the consideration of the Minister the absolute necessity of better provision for discharge of ballast, the want of which was a great drawback to the constant and profitable employment of the cranes.

Mr. STOKES, Captain SAYERS, Captain M'ALISTER, and Captain BRODIE, also, with several others, stated their views on the subject to the Minister, and gave it as their opinion that unless this regulation respecting the cranes was removed it would be the cause of driving vessels out of the trade; they also expressed their determination to leave it, and to persuade others, and to use any means in their power to obtain the removal of this obnoxious rule. The deputation, after thanking the Minister for the kind manner in which he had listened to their grievances, withdrew.

With regard to the deposit of ballast there cannot be a doubt there is ample room for any quantity on Bullock Island for many years to come, but the difficulty is to get it there,—the great drawback is the depth of water, which will only allow lighters to approach at high water; the distance is another objection. The lightermen endeavour to get rid of their load as soon as possible. With some outlay one or two places could be made at once on Bullock Island for the reception of ballast, but the question arises should it be done by the Government or private enterprise. If the Government undertake to discharge the ballast by means of lighters they will be compelled to provide stiffening for the vessels, otherwise private individuals owning lighters would leave a vessel without stiffening that had used the Government lighters until it suited their convenience, which would be little or no advantage on the present system, and perhaps cause greater delays. However, something should be done—either the Government must take the matter in hand, or give a guarantee that they will not do so—and let private enterprise undertake the work; the latter is generally considered the better plan, because if it is a profitable concern there will be plenty to undertake the venture. We have several lighters belonging to the port, vessels of large tonnage; they are nearly all owned by one party—Dalton—the well-known lighterman, who on Saturday accompanied the Minister for Works, the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours, and the Harbour-master, round the harbour. Mr. Dalton took great pride in pointing out to the Minister the various barges belonging to him, and dwelling in forcible terms on their great carrying capacity.

There can be no doubt the present interview between Ministers and shipmasters will lead to good results, and ultimately tend to the advancement and progress of the trade of the port in general.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SUPREME COURT.—APPEALS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

BEFORE the full Court.

THE POSITION OF QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Stow wished to bring before the Court a question as to the standing of Queen's Counsel, in order to settle the rule of precedence with regard to them. He was very anxious, both on his own behalf and on behalf of others claiming the rank of Queen's Counsel, that there should be no misunderstanding on the matter. He also desired that the practice should be settled with regard to their holding briefs against the Crown, and as to whether they should be asked by the Court if they had a license to do so. If the Court would lay down a rule it would be known and could be acted upon. He submitted that any barrister appearing in the Court, whatever might be his rank, was to be presumed to have been properly retained and instructed, and the court should not ask him whether he was properly retained, or whether he had obtained a license. He mentioned the matter now, as the question might arise at a time when perhaps the interests of the client would be liable to injury.

Mr. Justice Boothby: There is an important preliminary question, and that is whether Queen's Counsel exist here, or whether they can be appointed.

Mr. Stow: I do not argue that now, for the question as to the production of a license goes upon the assumption that there are such.

Mr. Justice Boothby: That is implied from the other question. I inquired in the first instance—not on the first occasion that you appeared before me, but the first time the point occurred to me—as to your license. The practice of the Queen's Bench is not known here, for I was asked by Mr. Ayers, the late Chief Secretary, what was the practice at home, and afterwards I saw an announcement in the *Gazette* that his Excellency had been advised to appoint Queen's Counsel. In England, prisoners are compelled, before obtaining the benefit of the services of gentlemen holding the dignity of Queen's Counsel on their behalf, to apply to the Home Secretary for a license. I say, now, as I said before, that I have seen scores of instances in which Queen's Counsel have handed in briefs for the defence of prisoners. They rely upon their clerks to see that licenses are obtained, and whenever the Judge asks the question "Of course you have got your license?" they reply "Oh, yes." Indeed, it is regarded as a matter of course. The Judge is always at liberty to take precautions to see that it is obtained. On the same principle, Judges constantly ask to see writs the foundation of legal proceedings, and it is not for counsel to say that they will not answer when they are asked anything by the Court.

Mr. Stow: I simply brought this matter forward to have the practice defined by this Court.

Mr. Justice Boothby: But it is quite obvious that what is wanted is for the Court to express an opinion which may have a bearing on proceedings which are to be taken hereafter.

Mr. Stow: No. If your Honor thinks that, I will sit down at once——

Mr. Justice Boothby: I have no doubt in the world that it is the case.

Mr. Stow: Your Honor, it is rather with a contrary view.

Mr. Justice Boothby: The object is to obtain from the Court an expression of opinion as to matters that are past.

Mr. Stow: I simply ask that the rule for the future may be known.

Mr. Justice Boothby: I think the Judges will see that this is a matter which they should not entertain now.

Mr. Stow: When a counsel disclaims an intention imputed to him, and states most solemnly——

Mr. Justice Boothby: I accept the disclaimer for yourself personally, but there are others who have motives for taking the matter up.

Mr. Stow: I cannot see how it can be used. I simply wish to have the practice settled, as there are cases in which the point may be raised.

Mr. Justice Boothby: There will be no Criminal Sittings for a long time now.

Mr. Stow: But there are other cases in which I appear against the Crown, and the point may be raised on their argument.

The Justice Boothby: The question does not arise in civil matters.

Mr. Stow maintained that it did, and referred to Gude upon the subject. He again intimated that he would stop at once if his Honor thought that the application would have some other effect than that which he had expressed.

Mr. Justice Boothby most decidedly thought so. Indeed, there could be but little doubt of it from the present tone of public discussion.

Mr. Stow: I thought this would settle it.

Mr. Justice Boothby referred to the practice with regard to retainers for Queen's Counsel in England, which he had over and over again heard explained by the Clerks of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals.

The matter then dropped.—*S. A. Register.*

NEW ZEALAND.

WE are indebted to Captain Morwick, of the s. s. Beautiful Star, for two days' later papers from Auckland, her dates being to the 1st instant.

The *Daily Southern Cross* of the 1st says:—

Respecting the great native meeting at Hangatiki, no detailed narrative has yet reached us. We learn, however, that Taikomako, the Taranaki, who has been elected Maori high priest, vice Te Ua, deposed for misconduct, sent a message to Hangatiki to the effect that the Taranakis were willing to come to Waikato to assist Rewi in any attack he might make upon the Waikato settlements, for the purpose of recovering the confiscated lands. Rewi, from whatever reason, promptly rejected the offer. "E kore e pai," was his answer to the proposal. It was said that if the pakehas continued the war at Taranaki it should be fought out there. No resolution was come to on this point, but there was a general understanding to the above effect. In the discussions about religion, it was said that Te Ua's religion pointed upward, and the hands were lifted to heaven in prayer, but that the great point of the new religion was that God had come to the earth. And so in future the Maories are to point their hands to the ground when they pray. It was said at the meeting that Matutaera had had a revelation from heaven, directing him and Maori people to give up the use of tobacco. In consequence, many of the Maories present have abandoned the soothing weed. The other day, we published a paragraph which stated that the Governor had taken the temperance pledge in Waikato, in order to show an example to the Maori people. Thompson's version of the affair is as follows:—"The Governor drank a glass of wine, and said to me, 'I thought we were going to take wine together that we might sign the pledge, in order that we might induce the Maories to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors.' The Governor then drank another glass. I drank the Governor's health a second time, and then we signed the pledge." From a native who was present, we learn that the paper was then signed by Te Hakariwhi, Te Raihi, and Takerei te Rau, of Waikato; Te Heuheu, and Te Herekiekie, of Tappo; and Hori Kingi, of Wanganui. Mr. Mainwaring and Mr. John White also signed. Te Raihi pressed hard to be excluded, but in vain. Te Hakariwhi, who had signed before he knew what the paper was, said, "What about this pledge: is it to be binding upon all Maories, or only upon those who sign?" The Governor answered that only those who signed would be bound. They were told they must abstain for one year.

Another instalment of gold from Coromandel came to hand yesterday. The Kapanga Company received 240 ounces from its manager, Mr. Reeve. The yield for the previous month was 1500 ounces; and the prospects of the present month are equally good. The Coromandel Gold Mining Company has likewise made a start. An ingot weighing 133 ounces was received yesterday, by Mr. Coombes, from the manager, Mr. F. Ring. This is the second instalment of gold from the claim, which is supposed to cut the richest leaders of the Kapanga claim. The first remittance was 115 ounces. The small beginnings of mining in Coromandel have as yet only been seen; but the future of the district promises well. The more Coromandel is worked the better it becomes.

CABBAGE-TREE FIBRE.—We were shown the other day some of the prepared fibre from the cabbage-tree leaf. It was dressed by Mr. F. M'Millan, in the flax-dressing machine made by Messrs. Fraser and Tinne, and took far less time to prepare than the flax. It cleans more easily, and required only an hour's boiling in the cowdung lye. There is no waste of fibre, which is apparently stronger than that of flax. We would suggest that a sample of this fibre be transmitted to Melbourne and Sydney to test its value in those markets. There is no difficulty whatever in producing a considerable supply of cabbage-tree fibre in New Zealand. No plant is more easily cultivated than the cabbage-tree. Every joint in a well grown stem, if planted in moist ground, is certain to grow, and the leaves could be cut the first season of planting. Thus, the undrained marshy places and swamps in farms might be planted with these trees, which, in the event of the leaves being utilised, would be at once ornamental and profitable. Sets might also be planted in fences, in moist weather, with the certainty of their growing; and in short, it would be hard to say where the cabbage-tree will not grow. When the plant is young the leaves are more easily secured. It is well known that there are places on all farms which are hardly worth draining, and these may be turned to good account in the way named. If the leaves are not manufactured, the unsightly barrenness of the place will be hidden by the most picturesque of all New Zealand plants.

The same paper of 31st ultimo mentions that a few Sundays ago, a stranger visited a little kirk not far from the Edinburgh Castle, Upper Symonds-street, Auckland. The musical voice of the preacher soon sent the visitor into a sound sleep, from which he didn't awake until the conclusion of the discourse. As usual at the termination of the proceedings, the plate went round for the collection, and our sleeping friend, like a giant refreshed, was about to deposit a sixpence, which the collector declined to accept, exclaiming with uplifted hands, "Na, na, na, na! you heard nane o' the sermon! you heard nane o' the sermon."

It appears from the *Southern Cross* that the overflow of water from the artesian wells in Lyttelton is gradually becoming a nuisance, of which the inhabitants of the city are beginning to feel the annoyance and to complain accordingly. Two suggestions have been put forward with a view of remedying the evil. One is, that the plan submitted should be made to provide arrangements whereby the water from the wells may be turned at will into the drains. The other that all the side channels should be either paved or asphalted, so as to prevent the accumulation of the water.

Our Raglan correspondent says:—"A few days ago the principal chief of Rangikaahu, Te Ao o Terangi, lost his whare by fire. He was asleep when the place ignited, and had only time to rush out when it became enveloped in flames. Unfortunately he left £50 in notes behind him, which were destroyed."

MAN DROWNED.—An accident, terminating fatally, occurred on the Queen-street Wharf, on the evening of the 30th ultimo. The cook of the ship Alexandra, named John Smith, was in the act of stepping on board the vessel shortly before 10 o'clock, when he missed his footing and fell between the vessel's side and the wharf, striking heavily against a fender in his face. A drag was speedily procured from the waterman's house, the police being away at the time, and a search was made for the body, but nearly a quarter of an hour elapsed before it was discovered floating on the surface of the water under the bows of the barque Kate, by a seaman of that vessel. The Kate's boat, which had been lowered by the chief officer and seamen, was promptly at the spot; but, being unable to get her near enough, one of the men jumped over, and dragged the body to the boat's side. The corpse was conveyed to the waterman's house, and medical assistance sent for. Dr. Kenderdine arrived in a few minutes, and used every effort to restore animation, but without avail. Deceased's right ribs and chest were fractured by the fall in such a manner as to cause almost instant death.

SUICIDE OF A FOREST RANGER.—The Harapipi correspondent of the *New Zealand Herald* writing on the 26th ultimo to that paper, says:—The other day a sad affair happened in this settlement. A man of Major Von Tempsky's Forest Rangers, named Robert Napier, committed suicide by shooting himself with his revolver. He was quite dead when discovered. Deceased had been drinking very hard for a week or two previous to his death. He was a married man, and a native of Glasgow, where, I believe, his wife and family are living. An inquest was held the same day by Dr. Waddington, the coroner for this district, and a verdict of temporary insanity, caused by excessive drinking, was returned. In fact, from the evidence brought forward at the inquest, none other could well have been returned. The deceased was buried with military honours, almost all the men of the corps following the body to the grave.

WHAT IS BEST TO BE DONE WITH PATEA?

Touching on this question, the *Taranaki Herald* of the 19th ultimo remarks:—

The occupation and permanent settlement of the land between the Stoney River and the Patea is a matter of much importance both to the province and the colony at large, though in different ways and in different degrees,—to the colony as being one of the few remaining steps towards finally settling the all but interminable native difficulty; and to the province, not only as offering an extension of its boundaries, but as giving a necessary pledge for the secure enjoyment of what we already possess. It has indeed been urged that it would be better to abandon Patea, and make Stoney River the southern boundary of the settlement, with a view of concentrating our strength; but this argument, which might be successfully met on its merits, is disposed of by the fact that a large number of military settlers have been promised their land at Patea, and the question is no longer whether there shall be a settlement there, but how and on what conditions it shall be formed. If any one says that this is a matter of purely provincial interest, he is certainly making a great mistake. It concerns all parts of the colony alike, though, of course, not in the same degree. For whatever laws may be passed, or however much the constitution may be cobbled and changed, so long as the natives do not submit, at least to the extent of acquiescing, in the peaceable occupation of the land nominally taken from them, so long will there be hanging over the colony the liability of continued war. Supposing that the provinces of this island should undertake the duty which it is proposed should be made over to them, that of keeping the peace within their own boundaries, and supposing they should fail from want of funds, or from want of ability, is there any possible arrangement by which the other parts of the colony could be prevented from feeling the effects of the failure? We are not putting an impossible case. There will always be not a possibility only, but a probability of the war being renewed so long as the embers of it are allowed to smoulder on unextinguished. Leaving out of the question this place, where, if the war is not at the present moment going on, it is only because the opposing forces choose to keep out of each other's way—let us suppose a case with reference to Auckland. In the not likely, but still not impossible, contingency of a rising of the Ngapuhi natives, aided as they would be by the renewed efforts of the tribes of Waikato and of the East Coast, is there any thing but the help of the colony which would save Auckland from bankruptcy?—and if it were bankrupt as a province, is there any thing which could prevent the whole colony from feeling disastrously the effects of the blow? The mere declaration of Southern Island economists, that they will have nothing more to do with the matter, in whatever form they may put it, will not avail to free them from the liability. It will, therefore, be exceedingly unwise in the other provinces to ignore this question, or to treat it as one in which they have no concern—at least until they shall have done something towards securing themselves from feeling the ill effects of its being weakly or carelessly dealt with.

We have been led to say this from a belief that Mr. Stafford does not intend to face the difficulty which stands in the way, but rather hopes to evade it. The difficulty is, that the Ngatiruanuis are not yet subdued, and will forcibly resist the occupation of the land; but Mr. Stafford appears to think that he has only to get the military settlers located somewhere as soon as possible, and that then his duty is done. The settling of Patea, however, like every other work, if it is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. If a settlement is to be formed there, it should be in such a way as to ensure its permanence and prosperity. In speaking of this subject some weeks since, we expressed a hope that Mr. Stafford would see the hopelessness of forming a settlement there without, in the first place, overcoming the resistance which the natives are certain to offer; because if that resistance were allowed to expend itself on individual settlers, the settlement would be deserted as soon as made. Mr. Stafford appears to think that to do any thing to complete the subjection of these natives would be the renewal of hostilities, if not the beginning of a new war. Now, no doubt the skirmishes which have occurred during the last six years have generally been at such long intervals as almost to entitle each succeeding one to be called another war, or at least a fresh campaign or renewal of hostilities. But by whatever name it may be called, unless Mr. Stafford is prepared to do the thing which these names signify, he may as well give up the notion of forming any useful settlement at Patea; and as economy appears to be at least his avowed passion, and as he is bound to provide land somewhere for the men who have been promised it, he will probably find it cheaper to buy a block sufficient for them somewhere in the Southern Island.

The real case is this. The natives began and carried on a barbarous war, as a punishment for which, and with the object of preventing them doing the same hereafter, a large part of their land has been taken from them—nominally that is, for the real taking with the subsequent keeping is the very thing that has to be done; the question is how to do it. Granting that it has to be done—that a strong and prosperous settlement has to be established at Patea—the question becomes a purely business one. There are, we believe, about 400 men to be located, and Mr. Stafford's intention appears to be to put them in the open land just outside the bush. Inside the bush there are probably about as many Maories whose fixed hostility no one will doubt, and who will certainly not resign their choicest land without a struggle; and how that struggle is likely to be carried on, on their part, we all know. Now, as a mere matter of prudence, it is better for all to fight it out in the beginning, than to leave it to each individual settler on his fifty acres to settle the question with any party of natives who may come to dispute possession with him? As it is, in the military settlements already formed, the men, from various causes not necessary to particularise, have great difficulty in maintaining themselves; how would it be if, in addition, they had in their immediate neighbourhood an actively hostile tribe as numerous as themselves resolved to carry on a desultory war against them? They must be extraordinary men who can maintain themselves by peaceful occupations under such circumstances; ordinary men must either fight it out or retire altogether. We are not asking the Government to incur a large war expenditure; there are men enough now in colonial pay to do all that is wanted and in a very short time; and the extra cost of supplying them in the field for two or three months is certainly not very serious compared with the good to be gained. The men who are to be located at Patea would be enough to do it, though it would, of course, take longer than if another company or two were added; but double the number will not be able to maintain their position, under the circumstances we have named, if scattered singly over their sections.

NEW SOUTH WALES AND THE P. AND O. CO.'S MAIL CONTRACT.

(*From the Melbourne Age, June 6.*)

THE notification by the New South Wales Government of an intention to discontinue their contributions to the mail service via Galle should not be construed into an unfriendly act. Our neighbours have now an overland postal system of their own. Short as the distance from Melbourne to Sydney is, it is nevertheless sufficient to make one colony choose the Isthmus of Darien as a crossing place, and the other the Isthmus of Suez. Both routes we believe necessary for the development of our commercial relations with other countries. Since the contract was originally entered into with the P. and O. Company, the relation of the Australasian colonies to each other has materially changed. New Zealand has now an importance which it formerly had not; and the Sydney people are naturally desirous of making their communications with that dependency as complete as possible. New Zealand, too, may well complain of the dilatory and uncertain passage of the European mails via Melbourne. It is, therefore, not surprising that New South Wales and New Zealand should be found joining in a mail service which, efficiently carried out, cannot be other than advantageous to both. But it could not be expected that Victoria would join in the scheme. Obviously it is our advantage that Melbourne should be the port of departure, and that direct and frequent communication with India and the Mauritius should be maintained. As long as we could compel New South Wales to contribute to the service via Suez, we were justified in securing all the advantages which accrued to us; but we must not complain if New South Wales sets up an independent line for herself. She is not bound to consult our convenience, inasmuch as we decline to assist her project. That the Panama route possesses many advantages is undeniable. In the first place, communication will be established with the islands of the South Seas. In time to come those islands will contribute largely to the commerce of the Southern Pacific, and something to the wealth of the Australian colonies. Secondly, a mail service via Panama will open easy communication with California and the Republics of Chili and Peru. And lastly, the route is very much the best for passengers. To this latter consideration the contracting company cannot give too much attention. The accommodation on board the P. and O. steamers is notoriously inadequate. At Galle, Australian passengers are bundled into a vessel where the best of the scanty stowage room is already monopolised, thereby increasing the horrors of the Red Sea passage. From Australia to Panama is a pleasant voyage. Although nearly the whole way within tropical latitudes, the heat is never excessive. There will be no jostling nor overcrowding, and Australians will not be treated as they are in the Indian boats, with affected contempt. As a means of speedy communication with Europe, the value of the Panama route is very great; that is if the company take proper steps to render it popular. We notice that the passage money to England is considerably less via Panama than via Suez; and there is this very great advantage, that Australian tourists will be enabled, if they choose, to join the American steamers, and so, at little additional cost, make their way to England via the United States or Canada. So much for the postal service to which New South Wales is committed. We heartily wish it every success.

Turning to our own relations with the P. and O. Company, they are anything but satisfactory. The statement by Captain Black, that a ten years' contract would lead to the construction of a class of steamers better adapted to the trade, is simply an admission that the service hitherto has been inefficiently conducted. The P. and O. Company can have no excuse for their neglect. Hitherto they have had a monopoly of the communication with Europe via Suez, and they have made enormous profits. The maintenance of the Suez route and an adherence to the P. and O. Company are widely different matters. We have yet to learn that other companies are unwilling to enter on a profitable trade demanding no very great resources. Now that New South Wales and South Australia have resolved to relinquish their interest in the contract, it will be necessary to reconsider ours. South Australia has not the justification of New South Wales. Were it not for the favour of the other colonies, she would have no steam postal communication with Europe at all, and therefore should not have so pertly embarrassed Victorian arrangements. We grant that South Australia has ground of complaint because the steamers do not call at Kangaroo Island, and we know of no satisfactory explanation why that concession was not insisted on. The defection of the neighbouring colonies will leave Victoria responsible for the subsidy to whatever company undertakes the service to Galle. It is better so, because South Australia will not be in a position to embarrass arrangements beneficial to herself, but which she treats contemptuously. If Victoria and New South Wales have have each a postal service, the inferior colonies must take what they can get. The Torres Straits service of Queensland is of unquestionable utility, and probably that dependency will join with New South Wales. Tasmania is content to adhere to Victoria; and South Australia, as we have said, must either take what is offered or go without.

There is another project which should not be lost sight of—namely, a direct ocean service. For years this journal has urged the desirability of ocean steamers. With the single exception of the Great Britain, all attempts in this direction have hitherto failed; and she has not been a great success to her owners. But still, sooner or later, ocean sailing ships will give place to ocean steamers. We understand that a London firm has made overtures to the Victorian Government to construct a monthly line of ocean steamers via the Cape, on condition of an annual subsidy of £60,000. With the Suez service thrown on our hands the proposal cannot be entertained. It would be unfair to the shipowners who have hitherto very efficiently conducted the trade between England and Victoria, and it would have the effect of creating a monopoly. In only one way could the Victorian Government meet the views of the projectors,—by contracting with them for the conveyance of immigrants. This was a feature of Mr. Burstall's proposal, and might reasonably be entertained. In fact, the Parliament is already pledged by resolution to some such scheme. But the problem of constructing ocean steamers at once capable of stowing cargo and carrying sufficient fuel for a long voyage has yet to be solved; and it will not be solved until radical improvements in the machinery of steam vessels are devised. As a mail service, a direct ocean route must necessarily be secondary to those via Panama or Suez. There are so many letter bags to drop by the way, that a delivery direct to England, be it ever so speedy, would not answer our purpose. But still, apart from the mail contracts altogether, there is room for an ocean service; and if it be true that a company is ready to undertake it our Government should ascertain whether it is not possible to render that sort of aid which is so freely bestowed on other projects. It is certain that if the contract with the P. and O. Company is to continue, we must be better served, and that without entering into a ten years' engagement.

THE JUDICIAL CRISIS AND THE FULL COURT.

(*From the S. A. Register, June 4.*)

THE "uninstructed" public have been watching anxiously during the past week to see that the Full Court would do for them in the serious difficulty brought about by Mr. Justice Boothby, and as yet the Full Court has only talked. The two Judges whose aid his Honor invoked will have nothing to do with him. He promised to bring the case of Copeland v. Wentzel before them in order that they might decide as to the powers of the Court of Appeals; and he also intimated that the question of quashing the indictments at the recent Criminal Sessions could be dealt with in the same manner. But this invitation to fish in troubled waters has not been responded to by the learned Judges. They have said not a word about his Honor's notes, and they have apparently acquiesced in the statement of the Attorney-General that there is no way whatever of bringing the quashed indictments before the Full Court.

Here, then, is a deplorable position for the Government to be placed in. As the protectors of life and property, they have had to prosecute three persons on three separate charges of murder. They have proceeded in the way prescribed by law, and in accordance with an Act which has been in force more than thirteen years. But at the moment of trial they are stopped by the raising of a doubt as to whether the Attorney-General can prefer indictments under the provision which imposes that duty on "Her Majesty's Advocate or Attorney-General," and Mr. Justice Boothby on the strength of this doubt, quashes the indictments although urged by the Crown Solicitor to let the trials go on, and to reserve the point for the consideration of the Full Court. Thus the whole responsibility of taking this extreme course rests upon Mr. Justice Boothby, and he is therefore answerable for the present failure of justice. He has led the Government and the Court into a quagmire. He has dealt with the prisoners in a way which now, according to the Attorney-General, prevents their being tried at all except by the issue of a Special Commission; and even then, as Mr. Justice Gwynne points out, there would be a serious difficulty, as the law does not authorise the Attorney-General to prefer indictments in such extraordinary cases. Mr. Parker shows that it has been done in England, and the Crown Solicitor suggests that it would be the best course here; but Mr. Justice Boothby warns the Governor not to evade the obstacle which has been created in that way. His Excellency, he thinks, would be "acting wisely in not listening to such advice." The Attorney-General, however, reminds his Honor that the Governor has responsible Ministers, and that the duty belongs to them of giving advice to his Excellency.

The result of the long discussion was that the prisoners were left in the same uncertain position as before. They had not been tried, and the Court could not say how they were to be tried. It is a popular notion that when a criminal is hung, and the rope breaks before he is dead, he may claim his life and his liberty. But the quashing of these indictments was not a verdict one way or the other; and Mr. Justice Boothby acted under the impression—false as it now seems to have been—that the Full Court would be able to set right the mischief he was doing. But the Attorney-General says there is no mode of bringing the matter before the Full Court; then the Crown Solicitor says there is no indictment to proceed upon, and he is doubtful about the Coroner's inquisition; next, Mr. Justice Gwynne points out that a Special Commission might be useless as the law at present stands, and so, after all the learned gentlemen have had their say, the three prisoners are left on perpetual bail. Nobody can say when they will be tried, or how they will be tried. Such is the disgraceful confusion which has been caused by dealing with the objection to the indictments in a way which does not admit of the Crown lawyers bringing the subject before the full Court.

On the other matter—the Court of Appeals question—the proceedings of the week have been equally edifying. When Mr. Justice Boothby stated on Monday last that he should bring the question of sending up his notes before his brother Judges on the following Thursday, in order to obtain their opinion and advice, it was supposed that he was really going to submit his judgment to theirs, and be guided by their decision if they thought proper to give one. But the folly of supposing anything of the sort might have been seen by any one who read the sixteen "reasons" which his Honor gave for not obeying the order of the Court of Appeals. These reasons showed that unless the other two Judges could agree with him that there was no Court of Appeals in the colony, it would be talking to the winds to argue the question at all. He has therefore not asked his "learned brothers" for their advice, but, on the contrary, has taken several opportunities to show them that he is altogether opposed to their views as to the existence and powers of the Court of Appeals. In the case of Walsh v. Goodall, for instance, when Mr. Belt moved for a review of a matter of costs adjudicated in the Court of Appeals, Mr. Justice Gwynne asked, "have we any power to order part of the judgment of superior Court to be struck out?" And Mr. Belt admitted that there was not such power, except in matters of cost, whereupon Mr. Justice Boothby strikes a blow at the obnoxious tribunal as follows:—"Something was said about a superior Court. This Court by Imperial Statute is called the Supreme Court, and it is out of the question to talk of a thing superior to what is supreme." Then again we have subjoined conversations:—

Mr. Justice Boothby: Where does the power of the Court of Appeals to interfere with the judgment of this Court rest? Is it given it by Statute? for if it is a Court at all it only exists by Statute.

"Mr. Justice Gwynne: The Act provides that the officers of this Court shall be the officers of the Court of Appeals, and they have to obey its injunctions at the risk of dismissal. I presume the officer of this Court will make an entry of the judgment by the fiat of the Court above. * *

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"The Chief Justice: I assume, for the purposes of this motion, that the Court of Appeals exists, and I do not think it is competent for me to sit and review its decision.

"Mr. Justice Boothby: Most certainly the Court has power to construe the Act which gives them power to sit as a Court.

"The Chief Justice: I do not think I have power or authority to review its judgment. The Court of Appeal has been applied to to express its opinion upon the judgment of this Court, and in that respect it is superior, for Courts of Appellate Jurisdiction are always the highest. They have exercised their authority in a certain way, and now this Court is asked to review that exercise of authority on the ground that they have mistaken their powers."

In the discussion on this matter of costs we have clearly enough the opinions of the three Judges as to the existence of a South Australian Court of Appeals. Mr. Boothby persists that there is no such Court, although her Majesty's "ordinary law advisers" declared that it existed with undiminished authority even before the Imperial Legislature confirmed all the laws of the colony, and although the local Parliament has established and re-established that Court by special enactment. The bare thought of there being a "superior" Court is wormwood and gall to Mr. Justice Boothby—a Court, too, assuming to exist by statute, and merely by statute, like the other two Judges, and not like our "well-beloved Benjamin Boothby," who was created by commission under the sign-manual of her Majesty the Queen of England! Can such things be (his Honor wants to know), or can they exist anywhere except in miserable South Australia?

What the full Court has yet done to help the colony out of its present plight will thus be seen to be very little indeed, and we have no hope of anything better as long as one Judge inflexibly enforces opinions on settled points which are diametrically opposed to the opinions of the other two Judges.

WHAT WE SMOKE.

In the Supreme Court, Melbourne, on the 5th instant, the following case was heard before his Honor the Chief Justice, and a special jury of four.

LOUGHNAN AND ANOTHER V. MOSS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ireland, Q.C., and Mr. Wood for the plaintiffs. Mr. Dawson and Mr. Fellows for the defendants.

This was an action (on the common counts) for work performed for the defendants, for a balance of £100. Pleas, never indebted, and payment. The action was brought for the "renovation" by the plaintiffs of a large quantity of damaged tobacco by a new process.

Cornelius Loughnan (one of the plaintiffs) examined: He was a partner with the other plaintiff, and produced the agreement signed by the defendants and the plaintiffs dated 13th October, 1865, for the renovation by the plaintiffs to the best of their ability of ninety-two half-tierces of damaged tobacco, at £60 per ton. It was part of the agreement that the plaintiffs were not to do similar business for any one else as long as the defendants kept them employed. The defendant Philip Cohen procured a licence from the Customs authorities for the purpose. Fielder was the locker appointed by the Custom-house. The plaintiffs were to free the tobacco from mould, and to re-pack and press it into its orginal packages. He could not say how long the renovated appearance would last—the plaintiffs did not guarantee its duration. They took all the figs asunder, removed the mould by a certain process which they had registered, and repacked and pressed it. The plaintiffs renovated the whole ninety-two half-tierces, and were paid as they delivered it, at different times, the last payment being on 19th January last, leaving a balance due them of £100. The defendants sampled each parcel, except the last, before it was delivered to them. The defendant Philip Cohen went to Sydney with some renovated tobacco, some time after the first payment had been made to the plaintiffs. On his return he told the witness that he could have sold all he had with him but for some advertisements which appeared about renovated tobacco. He frequently came to plaintiff's factory, in Little Lonsdale-street, to inspect. The defendant Moss also came and sampled, and expressed his satisfaction. He admitted the balance of £100, and asked for some allowance. On the 14th March the plaintiffs received a letter from the defendants, and again from their attorney, requiring them to attend and survey fifty-two half-tierces of the renovated tobacco. The plaintiffs did not attend. The defendants had paid £189 upon that parcel. The first lot treated was examined by the defendants and Messrs. Tyler, Macfarlane, Fielder, and H. C. Fraser. The defendants then expressed their satisfaction. All the subsequent parcels were equally well done.

Cross-examined: The plaintiffs unpacked the mouldy tobacco, separated it fig by fig, and placed it on trays in a steam chest, where it was exposed to the steam from a certain liquid preparation, the nature of which the witness refused to disclose. The steeping lasted from twenty to thirty minutes, and when the mould had disappeared, the tobacco was taken out, replaced in its original packages and pressed, so as to appear as much as possible like newly-imported tobacco. The plaintiffs did not guarantee that it should retain its appearance for two years, or for any length of time. They merely undertook to deliver it fit for sale. He did not think that he told Mr. Fraser that it would last for two years. On the 28th or 30th January defendant Moss expressed his satisfaction with the result. While the defendant Cohen was in Sydney Moss came to stop any further work, but it was too late—it was all under process. He said that it would not sell in Sydney; but he did not say that it was turning mouldy. We had twenty half-tierces broken up when he came.

Re-examined: This was before the payment of the £189, which was paid January 24. The last parcel was delivered by the plaintiffs on the 28th or 30th. The first time we heard of its turning mouldy was in February or March, when the plaintiffs were pressing for payment.

To Mr. Dawson: There is a cross action by the defendants for the damages sustained by the failure of the process. It was commenced before this action, but after the defendants had received the letter from the plaintiffs' attorney demanding payment of the balance.

James Loughnan, examined: Was one of the plaintiffs and the partner of the last witness. The defendant Moss called at his office a day or two before the last delivery, in January, and admitted the balance of £100, but asked for an allowance. His business was to keep the accounts of the firm.

Cross-examined: He had never offered £100 to stop the cross action.

Thomas Fielder, a locker in the Custom-house, stated that he was employed from October until January at the plaintiff's factory, and knew the quantities delivered. On all occasions he saw the tobacco stripped when it came in, and it was always mouldy and damaged. After renovation it appeared quite bright and sound, and he smoked some and it appeared good. Mr. Fraser and the defendant Moss frequently visited the factory. On the first occasion when it was opened (tierce cut in two) after renovation, all parties expressed their satisfaction, and stated that it was worth from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. It all appeared to be renovated alike.

Cross-examined: He was present continually, to watch the process for the Custom-house, both in the office and in the factory, but principally in the latter. He did not place himself in the way of hearing any conversations between the parties.

John Chatfield Tyler, Collector of Customs, stated that he was at the plaintiffs' store on one occasion, in the latter part of November, when some packages of the renovated tobacco were opened. It appeared quite clean and bright, like new. The defendants appeared perfectly satisfied. He never heard either defendant express dissatisfaction. The process was a "new industry," as far as he knew.

James Macfarlane, a landing-waiter in the Custom-house, stated that he was present when the first lot of renovated tobacco was opened, and it looked very well. It had been mildewed. It looked like new. It was fit only for sheep-wash before, but afterwards it would fetch about 1s. 3d. per pound. The defendants expressed themselves satisfied.

Cross-examined: That tobacco had not entirely perished. He did not remember hearing the plaintiffs say that it would not again become mouldy. He understood from them that the process would make it suitable for the market.

This closed the plaintiffs' case.

For the defendants—

Philip Cohen (one of the defendants) examined: The renovation was undertaken at the suggestion of the plaintiffs, who knew he had a quantity of damaged tobacco. One of them called upon him, and asked to be allowed to renovate two half-tierces of mouldy tobacco at 6d. per lb., and this was done. The plaintiff, James Loughnan, afterwards came to him, and asked him to send plaintiffs a large quantity of damaged tobacco, which he knew they had, and he offered to renovate for no one else. He told the plaintiff, in reply, that if he could completely renovate, and if he (Cohen) could get a license from the Custom House for the plaintiffs' factory, he would send him 100 half-tierces. This he did, and agreed to pay £60 per ton for permanent renovation. The plaintiff Cornelius Loughnan several times told him—sometimes in the presence of others—that the renovated appearance would last two years. He took some to Sydney. It did not receive damage on the way. When opened it was found to be getting mouldy, and with one or two tierces exposure to the air made it crumble away. He then wrote down to the defendant Moss to stop the renovation. Three half-tierces were opened in Sydney. No one there would buy. He then shipped the whole to Queensland and New Zealand, and sold it at 6½d. per lb. When he first opened at Sydney he had an offer of 1s. 2d., but he would not take it, as it had cost him more than that. The second opening there was five or six days afterwards. He returned from Sydney in November, went to the plaintiff Cornelius Loughnan, and asked him why he had not stopped when Moss told him. He said it was already broken up. He (Cohen) said that was impossible, for he had sixty half-tierces. The plaintiff said he had put on extra hands. He never told the plaintiffs that he could have sold but for the advertisement. He did see an advertisement, and told him that it would do harm in this market. The tobacco looked like new when first opened. He was present several times at the factory, and thought that was all right. He produced account-sales which he had received from the other colonies since the action, showing that it sold for 5¼d. and 5½d. per pound. It ought to have brought 2s.

Cross-examined: He referred to an advertisement in *The Argus*, and not to the circulars or advertisements produced. It was to the effect that the persons whose names were subscribed were not interested in the renovation of damaged tobacco. This was got up by certain persons who were jealous of the defendants. (The witness admitted the payments on account, the last being the £189 on 29th January.)

Re-examined: He had removed all the tobacco before he received the account-sales.

Moton Moss (one of the defendants) examined: He called on the plaintiffs in December, and told the plaintiff Cornelius Loughnan to stop the renovation, as the tobacco had turned out mouldy; he said it was all broken up; he (Moss) said that was impossible, as he had sixty-four half-tierces; twenty-six only of the ninety-two were done before Cohen went to Sydney; at the time of the agreement, the plaintiff said he would make the tobacco as good as ever, and that it would last for two years; he gave the plaintiffs notice of the survey in March, and they did not attend; in January had he asked the plaintiff, Cornelius Loughnan, to go with him and sample it, but he would not; he said he (Moss) might go by himself; he (Moss) told him that he had satisfied himself, but he wanted the plaintiff to go; he (Moss) said that he owed the balance of £100, if the process were successful. He did not tell the plaintiff, James Loughnan, before the last delivery, that he had been talking with the plaintiff Cornelius Loughnan about making an allowance. [The witness produced a sample which he had taken the same morning from one of the tierces, in the presence of the Customs officers, and sealed up by them. It was handed to the jury. Some was rather mouldy, and some did not look very bad.] The value before renovation was 10d. per lb.: after it, only 6d.

William von der Heyde stated that he had had some tobacco renovated by the plaintiffs before this agreement, and it was well done. He surveyed this last lot, of forty half-tierces. It had perished, was all mouldy, and smelt bad. It was not so well renovated as his had been. He had had some twelve months without perishing.

Cross-examined: His tobacco had been pressed firmer than this. Old half-rotten tobacco could be pressed as close as hard tobacco, and closer. This tobacco was repacked, and looked as if undisturbed from its original packages.

Re-examined: He saw some of this before it was renovated, and thought it might have been done better.

Henry C. Fraser stated that the meaning of renovation was, that the tobacco should be made to look as good as new. The plaintiffs said, in the presence of Tyler and Cohen, that it would last eighteen months, and that the tobacco would appear good. He told them that it would not bear close examination, as the mould would be seen on opening the layers.

Cross-examined: The worst description of tobacco would not be allowed to be renovated. Sheepwash was worth 5½d. to 8d. and 1s. per lb., according to quality. The defendants' tobacco was best manufactured Virginian, for which they had paid 2s. 6d. per lb. It would be worth 1s. 9d. to 2s. if well renovated.

Verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount—£100.—*Argus.*

MR. GREEN AND HIS ABORIGINAL PROTEGES.

Writing from Sandridge on the 29th ultimo, to the Editor of the *Age*, "D. M." thus gives the particulars of a flying visit to the aboriginal station at Coranderrk:—

Having for a length of time promised myself a visit to the scene of Mr. Green's labours as aboriginal protector, I resolved to proceed in that direction on Saturday evening. After a drive of seven hours for a distance of forty-four miles, we reached the village of Healesville, almost the entire distance being a succession of hills and valleys. Coachee had a rare opportunity of performing some surprising evolutions in driving, which proved him to be a man thoroughly up to his business.

The town of Healesville is as yet but small. It can, however, boast of seven public-houses. At a distance of two miles from Healesville, in the direction of the Yarra, and across a smaller hill of this mountainous district, in unpretending retirement on a gentle slope of the dividing range, reclines the neat little native village of Coranderrk. The station is bounded on the south by the river Yarra, and on the west by Badger's Creek, which supplies a never-failing stream of delicious water. It contains 2300 acres of first-class agricultural land, some of it possessing extraordinary richness. As a proof of its fertility Mr. Green showed me a sample bag of potatoes, weighing from one and a half to two pounds each, being a portion of thirty tons which had been grown by the blacks during the past season. My visit, which extended over two days and a half, convinced me of the utter absurdity of the prevailing notion that the aborigines are incapable of being taught how to work. If active employment from "early morn to dewy eve" is not work, then the attention bestowed upon the blacks is worthless and unavailing; and if fencing, grubbing, splitting, clearing, ploughing, and the general duties of farm life on the part of the males; and household and dairy work on the part of the females is work, then the sable residents of Coranderrk have worked and do work, and that right nobly. There has been a large extent of land fenced in; trees of an immense size felled, split into posts and rails, and used up for various purposes. I was totally unprepared to see thirty of these untutored savages so assiduously engaged in the employments of civilised life. But such was the fact; there was work accomplished, and in course of completion, as proof of the success of this noble undertaking. Although all are under the occasional personal supervision of Mr. Green, yet no overseer is required, they have the sagacity to pursue their daily avocations in the spirit of harmony and devotedness. Mrs. Green spares no trouble to instil into the minds of the women the necessity of attention to their household arrangements. The training of the boys and girls is paid special attention to. Their good temper, genial disposition, and willingness to perform anything required of them, are prominent traits in their characters. There is a teacher appointed to instruct them in the elements of a plain English education. Many of them already evince marked improvement, both in general advancement and manners. Three or four of the eldest girls are proficient enough to render valuable aid in instructing the younger ones. The schoolroom, which is built of weatherboards, is also used as chapel and diningroom for the juveniles. It is thirty-seven feet long, nineteen feet wide, with walls fourteen feet in height. Connected with this building, on either side, are the sleeping apartments for the boys and girls; well ventilated and commodious, yet possessing every requisite comfort. The adults are quartered in nicely constructed bark huts, which form both sides of the main street of the township. The married folks have detached huts, while the single men and women have larger ones for their accommodation, and every means is employed to inculcate among them habits of cleanliness, neatness, and order. Some of the more antiquated blacks consider this mode of life a sad innovation upon their former existence, and much prefer the primitive mia-mia to the modern hut. While every encouragement is given to the blacks, with regard to their physical pursuits, strict attention is also observed in their moral training. Vices which mar the peace and happiness of our communities are little known among them. Drinking, lying, swearing, and other degrading evils are scarcely ever heard of. Any isolated cases of such offences are punished by a fine of their own imposition, and a recurrence of such practice renders them liable to alienation from the privileges of the station. Their laws were at first suggested by Mr. Green, and then approved and confirmed by themselves. Although few and simple, they are effective, and produce the desired results. I was much struck with the spirit of devotion that characterised their Sabbath services. Perfect order prevails durin the time of meeting, and a solemn gravity and thoughtfulness sits upon every countenance. Their singing is certainly not remarkable for its sweetness, being uncultivated, but is hearty and impressive. Some of the girls possess voices of a superior quality, and they might be all disciplined in music, with a decided advantage, as their ear is very acute in catching sound, and they are incessantly chanting their school hymns and melodies. At half-past 8 every morning and evening, all the residents of the station are summoned by the sound of a bell to prayers. The act of worship is attended to with becoming reverence. Two services are held on the Sunday, conducted by Mr. Green, and a school for the children, at neither of which are the dogmas of any particular sect made prominent; but the truths of the Scripture are explained in their simplicity and attractiveness, and are listened to with profound attention. Some of the adjoining white neighbours avail themselves of these services, as no opportunity of the kind is afforded to the inhabitants of those outlying districts.

The present number of blacks and half-castes living at the station is about one hundred and thirty. Provisions, consisting of flour, tea and sugar, are served out to them on Tuesdays and Saturdays. No diseases are prevalent, but health and contentment appear to dwell among them. Mr. and Mrs. Green, by their repeated acts of kindness, have gained the esteem and confidence of their charge. Nothing is undertaken without their sanction and approval. From this little commonwealth of the reclaimed relics of the scattered tribes of our aboriginal brethren may be learned true lessons of happiness, peace, and concord. Friday and Saturday of each week are employed by them in their original pursuits—fishing and hunting. This I consider to be a wise step, as their attachment for home is greatly enhanced by this compulsory absence, and they return to its enjoyments with increased pleasure.

And now, Sir, let me ask, are we doing too much for these blacks? As a community, have not the people of this colony and the Government largely benefited by the land taken from this uncivilised race? And are we not morally bound in return, at least, to ameliorate the condition of the 1900 aborigines, who have hitherto been taught the most degrading and despicable vices? On the Murray and Goulburn rivers, there are hundreds of these poor creatures worse than uncared for—children who would be good members of society are growing up to be moral scourges and pests to the neighbourhoods they frequent. Large tracts of land should be set apart for them, and they should be encouraged in everything that would raise them above their present state. The expense to Government would be but slight, as in the course of a few years they would be in a position to entirely support themselves by their own efforts. The experiment made at Coranderrk having proved so far successful, it is in contemplation to extend it. Government has been applied to and has granted two or three thousand acres on the Murray, somewhere near Echuca, for the purpose of another establishment. Mr. Brough Smyth and Mr. Green are about to proceed to the Murray to select the site.

A Fine Crop of Oats.—Mr. William Davis, of Ginninderra, has at the present time a standing crop of oats, averaging five feet in height, and fully out in head. This fine crop covers a paddock of about seven acres in extent.—*Queanbeyan paper.*

Fatal Gun Accident.—The Berrima correspondent of the *Goulburn Herald*, writing on the 6th instant to that paper, says.—Mr. Henry Badgery, J.P., held an inquiry to-day respecting the death of a man named Irwin, who was accidentally shot on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at Yarrawa. It appeared from the evidence that the gun, by some unlucky chance, fell from his hand, and the hammer striking the sleeper on which he was standing exploded, the shot entering over the left eye, which caused almost instantaneous death. Deceased was a married man, and leaves a widow and four children.

LORD RUSSELL'S MINISTRY.

(*From the Saturday Review*, March 3.)

If there had not been strange symptoms of weakness in the Government apparent to every one, it would have seemed very extraordinary that a Premier should resign with a large majority in the Commons still unbroken; and still more extraordinary that Lord Russell should have been able to see that he was not fitted to carry on the Government. But the rumour was believed because the Government has obviously so many difficulties to contend against, and because a large portion of these difficulties have been created by Lord Russell himself. In the first place, Lord Russell has chosen to accept office without having physical force and nerve enough to fill a high place as it ought to be filled. If the Premier is in the House of Lords, it may at least be supposed that the great disadvantages which this entails will be compensated by some advantages of a special kind. The Premier ought to be able to give the debates of the Lords more importance than they ordinarily possess. He ought to impart a surer and firmer tone to the announcements of Government, to make his party in the House seem better organised, more compact, and coherent than it otherwise would be. Here Lord Russell has utterly broken down. He can scarcely go through the exertion of a speech. He can give no information, nor can he speak with authority on any subject. Those who are members of his own Cabinet intimate their disapproval of measures which he introduces. There is no one in the Lords who can answer question as to the intentions of the Government, even in mino matters. For, with the Premier in the Lords, n other peer feels it to be his duty to conduct the daily business of the Government there, and so the Government is even more imperfectly represented in the Upper House than it usually is when the Premier is in the Commons. All that Lord Russell retains of his former self seems to be his ancient ardour in jobbing for his friends, and his old impulsive rashness in taking unfortunate but important steps without consulting his colleagues. He is still capable of making Lord Romilly a peer, and he is still capable of importing a young and untried member into the Cabinet, without letting his colleagues know what he intended to do. But there his capacity for the Premiership ends. That the Premiership should have been offered to him was perfectly right. His high position, the respect due to his better qualities, the prominent part he has so long played in the eyes of the country, made it quite natural that he should have the refusal of the place which the death of Lord Palmerston made vacant. In an evil hour for his own happiness and for his future fame he accepted the offer, and the consequence is the melancholy position in which he now finds himself.

Lord Russell, moreover, has to overcome difficulties greater than usually beset the path of a Premier. He is at the head of a party which leans in two different directions, and the divisions of his party are reflected in the divisions of his Cabinet. Of course, every party in some measure leans in different directions, for it has its extremes as well as its centre. There is a very wide divergence between the Conservatism of Mr. Newdegate and the Conservatism of Mr. Disraeli. But there is no difference of the kind that embarrasses the leader of a party. Lord Derby can reckon on the votes and adherence of the Conservative party as confidently as Count Walewski can reckon on the support of a majority of the French Chamber. But the Liberal party is split up by a divergence of opinion that enters too deeply into every department of thought to be easily overridden by the pressure of party ties. One section of the Liberals is quite satisfied with the present machinery of government and the present constitution of the governing classes. It confines its attention solely to measures, and is content with the position of a Liberal Ministry which watches with languid indifference while private members carry Liberal measures through the House of Commons, and send them up to be decisively and instantaneously rejected by the House of Lords. It aims at keeping the general body of Liberals in decently good humour, and of appealing for public support by providing a competent body of men to carry on the business of the country. The other section of the Liberals looks at things in quite a different way. It aims at a change in the system of government and a change in the composition of the governing classes. It is comparatively careless of the fate of particular measures, and careless even to irreverence of the claims of old public servants on the confidence of the nation. Its main desire is to infuse into Parliament that sympathy with the masses, that harmony with the wishes of the lower classes, which it calls liberal, and which its enemies call revolutionary. For a time both sections may go on very well together, for each is reluctant to lose the countenance and support of the other; and there is a large number of men who do not clearly know to what section they belong and who are prudently waiting to find out which is the stronger, and then to declare that it is to this stronger section that they have always belonged. But no one can doubt that this divergence of Liberal opinion might easily show itself any day in a disruption of the Cabinet. No one believes that Lord Clarendon or the Duke of Somerset or Lord Stanley of Alderley would wish to see a Reform Bill carried if they did not think a reform of some sort inevitable. The Cabinet appears to be agreed upon the Reform Bill that is to be proposed. But the real battle that is to be fought will be fought when the details of the bill furnish the field of conflict. Modifications will be proposed, and then, if the Government shows itself inclined to the side of the safe-going Whigs, it will alienate the more decided Liberals and make them indisposed to fight as hard for the bill as its supporters must fight if it is to be carried. If, on the other hand, the Government lets it be seen that its sympathies are with the extreme Liberals, all the more timid members of their party will take the first opportunity to make the passing of the Bill impossible. At such a crisis the first condition of success and even of safety is that the Premier should have those mental and social gifts, that commanding influence, and that power of reconciling men of discordant opinions which enables a leader to keep his Cabinet in harmony and his party at his command. Of these gifts and this power Lord Russell is perhaps more destitute than any Prime Minister who has held office for a century. The resignation of Lord Russell is therefore only a matter of time, and probably of a very short time.

(*From the Economist.*)

The *Times* on Wednesday last excited great surprise in some quarters by suggesting, though without certainty, that the Premier had resigned. But such an event would not surprise those quiet observers who watch the political world from at all a near point. They scarcely doubt that it must happen before long; and if they are liberals and admirers of Lord Russell are anxious that it should happen before the present good prospects of the party are blighted, and his reputation clouded by a disastrous failure at the very end of a long, famous, and useful life. It is certain that the Government is very weak—that it grows weaker day by day—and the cause of its lack of power is not external attack, but inherent imbecility.

Lord Russell has undertaken a task which at his age he should have avoided. Lord Palmerston, it is true, was Premier at even a greater age; but we remember hearing a dialogue illustrative of that matter in 1859, about the time when it was a question whether "Lord John" (as he then was) or Lord Palmerston should be Premier. An admirer of Lord John's was descanting on his comparative youth, when an adherent of Lord Palmerston broke in with "I don't believe a word of it, Lord John was born ten years old." And unquestionably, while Lord Palmerston was always a young man of his years, Lord Russell has always been an old man for his years. He was eminent in grave literature when Lord Palmerston was eminent only in light society. Lord Bacon tells us "that cautious men fail in old age;" and the saying is true also of dry and philosophical men. They do not possess the eager spirits and joyous vivacity which animate men like Lord Palmerston in the languor of old age. A "hot blood" cooled is excellent; but a cool mind chilled is bad.

The fact, too, that we have just had one very old Premier is not a reason, but the opposite of a reason, for selecting another very old one. We have been waiting till Lord Palmerston was dead for many things which ought to be done, and which only men in the full vigour of life can do. An old statesman, especially a reserved and almost secluded statesman like Earl Russell, cannot know with easy and intuitive freshness what the time requires, and even if he knew it he would not have the physical energy to embody it. We cannot go on waiting for ever. The time of the country is too valuable and its business too great to permit us to live perpetually in the tedious observance of estimable age.

The excuse of anxious officials is, "If the Government is not really weak, we should do very well if we had not the Reform Bill hanging over us." But this is the most serious part of the whole matter. Reform is the very question which ought now to be finally settled upon a solid principle and on a comprehensive and philosophical plan. But Lord Russell will never settle it so. He holds, as we all know, distinct, consistent, but narrow views of it. He is a Liberal of the oldest species, and of the "straitest sect." He is "under the law" of '32. He cannot free his mind from the thoughts and associations which he imbibed twenty years ago, and which were then most valuable, but now are most mischievous. A bill which he would bring in would not be what this age wishes, or what it needs; it could not contain any of the vast improvements which the thoughts and the experience of thirty years have contributed to the theory of representative government. Earl Russell is not familiar with these new ideas. He ignores them, despises them, and now will never apply his mind to them. Consistency at seventy is a dangerous virtue; it is apt to mean adherence to opinions formed in times when the mind was young and fresh, and true as circumstances then were, but now false because the age is new, and all those circumstances are gone or changed.

We feel no great objection, but rather admiration, for Lord Russell's adherence to fixed principles, even though we think those principles erroneous or incomplete. A steady desire for an intellectual basis is so rare a virtue in parliamentary statesmen that we deeply respect it, even when that basis is (in our judgment) insecure. But we have grave objections to a traditional mode of party management by which in past years Lord Russell deeply injured the Liberal cause, and which there are abundant signs that he would like to revive. His former Government was less popular than the Government either of Lord Grey or Lord Melbourne before, or of Lord Palmerston after, because he did not rely, as they relied, on the English people. He relied on the ultra-Radical party. That party was unpopular, and, therefore, his Government was unpopular. Experience should have shown him this even now, but it has not done so. At this moment he fancies that he shall enlist valuable aid by securing the patronage of Mr. Bright. But every one familiar with real facts knows that Mr. Bright, though one of the most able and estimable, is also one of the most unpopular men in England. In the very towns where his strength is thought to lie a very important and most intelligent section are opposed to him; at the greatest of them, at the last election, a near relative of his—a highly estimable and respected man—was rejected only because he was a relative. Out of these towns, if you wish to incite opposition to a measure, you have only to say, "Mr. Bright is in favour of it," and your work is done. The whippers-in of the Conservative party, too, have a hope. They hope that Lord Russell may give them a chance; they hope they shall be able to connect his Ministry with the Democratic party; that there will be a new election, at which they can go to the country upon the simple issue—"Bright or no Bright." Upon that issue they expect to win, and we are sure they would win.

Unless under the most exceptional circumstances, it is undeniable that it is hardly consistent with our present Constitution that the head of the Government should be in the Lords. The House of Commons, in fact, appoints the Premier, and it is critically important that he should be daily in contact with them, daily impressing his mind on them, and daily receiving impressions of their minds upon his own. That assembly is the real ruler of England, and the first duty of a first Minister is to rule it. A peer, when nominal Premier, entails on the country the grave difficulty of a double and divided Government. The leader of the House of Commons is of necessity half at the head of the Government; and the other half is away in a remote and quiet scene. In consequence the Cabinet is apt to suffer under the disease which physicians call "duality of the brain"—one half of the head is not conscious of that which the other half is doing and thinking. So long as the Premier is in the House of Lords, the Premiership is in commission.

We could add other reasons, but these are enough to justify a wish that the rumour reported by the *Times* may turn out to be an anticipation of the truth. We wish Lord Russell to leave the tasks of this age to the men of this age; and we wish to say so with the respect due to one who has accomplished great tasks in other years, and who leaves to younger statesmen an example of consistency and purity which, though they may emulate, they will not find it easy to surpass.

(*From the Spectator.*)

The story of Earl Russell's resignation so unfairly set afloat by the *Times* on Wednesday would not have produced the effect it did but for a previous impression in the public mind. The Ministry is believed to be weak, and Earl Russell weakest in the Ministry. As a body, it has improved since Lord Palmerston's death, but it cannot be said as a body to have been successful. It has escaped assault at the point where it was believed to be weakest—its management of Jamaica affairs—but it has not succeeded on any other point, except the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, in having its own way. On the cattle plague it was visibly feeble, not to say afraid. It is nearly impossible that Mr. Gladstone really approved the absurdities contained in the Government Bill, and very unlikely that they were acceptable to the majority of the Cabinet. Indeed, the Duke of Argyll refused to support his colleagues in dealing with the slaughtering clauses, and Lord Granville has contrived to delay Mr. Hunt's logical addition to the Ministerial measure. Nevertheless, the Government first yielded to the rush of the squires, and then, while endeavouring to save the last relics of justice and common sense, were beaten point by point. They were obliged to surrender their cattle-rate without a blow, and, although in the Lower House Mr. Ayrton saved them from a riot in London, yet in the Lords Earl Granville, after refusing to take up Mr. Hunt's bill, yielded to Earl Derby so far as to accept the ungrateful task, provided he were allowed to cut the measure to pieces. It may be argued that the blame of this weakness lies with the boroughs which did not support the Government, but then a strong Government can, at least, organise those who agree with its policy. On education in Ireland, again, the Ministry have clearly withdrawn from their position. They intended, it seems plain, to affiliate Catholic Colleges to the Queen's University, just as Oscott is affiliated to the London University, by an act of prerogative, but surrendered that idea rather than raise a debate with Sir Robert Peel for opponent. Now, they have either made up their minds that the Catholic claim to equality is just, or they have not. If they have, their business is to act and stand by their action, leaving Parliament to condemn it if it pleases; if they have not, they are simply annoying the property-holders of Ireland without conciliating its population. Except when the Treasury moves in some matter of finance, or *quasi* finance, the reply to every query is that Government intends to do nothing. The country, tired of a long interregnum, longing to see pressing questions attacked, and confiding in the capacity of its leaders to attack them, believes their indolent reluctance to spring from genuine political "weakness," the fear, that is, of losing uncertain votes, which overrides alike their policy, their manliness, and their convictions.

What can be weaker, for example, than to allow a question like the government of London, and which now interests keenly a tenth of our whole population, to be referred to a select committee? What can a select committee know more than is known already? The country is almost unanimous in demanding a change of revolutionary magnitude, the fusion of the conflicting bodies described by Lord Robert Montagu—the City Council, the Corporation of Westminster, the thirty-nine boards of guardians, the eighty-eight vestries, the thirty-seven districts for registration—into some manageable entity able to act without conflict, and on a scale adequate to the magnitude of the admitted need. A really strong Ministry would probably merge all substantive power in the hands of a central Board; and the public imagined from the inquiries set on foot by the Home Secretary that he had a plan to that end. If he had, it has been laid aside, and the metropolitan anarchy is to continue for one more year. It may be said that London is powerful and local resistance too strong to be overcome, but, granting that, a scheme has been broached which would either content or paralyse the vestrymen who oppose the reform. This is to reduce 150 authorities in London, into seven councils, each with authority conterminous with that of a metropolitan borough, and all federated together for general purposes under a Court of Wardens. The municipal principle would then be preserved, and seven bodies can subsequently be brought into harmony far more easily than 150. Or if that plan is impracticable, some other can surely be made to work, and to abandon the initiative is to proclaim either the Minister's want of energy or his colleagues' want of weight.

The worst instance of weakness is, however, afforded by Earl Russell himself. If ever there was a time when a Government needed a definite policy in regard to Irish grievances it is surely the present, when the island is seething with discontent, garrisoned like a foreign possession, when daily history is made up of arrests and alarms, when Government is bound for its own sake to show that it has plans beyond coercion. Of the numerous Irish grievances there is one, as it happens, on which Liberals are unanimous—the abolition of the Irish Established Church. Yet on Monday, when asked whether Government intended to take any steps to remove that evil, Earl Russell, admitting to the full its existence, allowing that he personally would endow the Roman Catholic Church, declaring openly that if, "by one single day's sitting such as we had the other day on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, we could apply after the present time the funds of the Protestant Church, or the greater part of them to the purpose of education, from which the whole country should receive the benefit, I think it would do much to establish peace and quietness in Ireland," still refused to act. The "introduction of such a measure would be a signal for animosity and heartburnings," and therefore Government will do nothing. Did Earl Russell ever hear of a measure, even his own Reform Bill, which was not "a signal for animosity and heartburnings," or is he perchance inclined to wait until all Ireland, clergy included, is heartily agreed? If he had no convictions on the subject, his inaction would be inexplicable; but he openly avows that he sees the way to "establish peace and quietness in Ireland," and will not take it for fear of heartburnings—prefers rather to send people by the dozen to Pentonville, which, of course, produces no heartburnings at all. How is it possible that a Government, the head of which acts thus, throws convictions to the winds rather than run the risk of sharp debates, can be regarded as anything else than weak? It is not, to be sure, "squeezable," for squeezableness implies that something can be got out of the body squeezed, but then it is worse than squeezable—inactive as a dry log in which there is not even sap.

The Reform Bill stops the way? Well, if all this inaction is intended to smooth the passage of a measure which shall improve the Consitution, reinvigorate the House of Commons, and get that wearying question out of the way for at least thirty years, the inaction, though disastrous, may at least be fully explained. But is there any chance of such a Reform Bill? There may be, for Cabinet secrets are closely kept; but until the bill is revealed in all its perfection the public may be pardoned if it does not accept the excuse. The impression of the country—if it is wrong it ought long since to have been removed—is that the Cabinet intend if they can to carry a measure reducing the county franchise to £15 rental, and the borough to £6 rating, and only then, if then, introduce a second bill redistributing seats, which may be carried or not, as its opponents choose. The separation of the bills is in any case a very weak course, a half-timorous, half-audacious dodge to catch the votes of the menaced boroughs for the reduction, and leave redistribution, if opposed, to take what care it can of itself; but even the whole measure taken together will, if this be the truth, seem very feeble. It does not do the thing the country wants done, does not bring the physical force of the country within the constitutional pale. Striking out London, in which we have a suspicion a special franchise may after all be adopted, the new scheme will admit the professional class in the counties, which is wise and just, and will add to the borough constituency an army of little tradesmen. The country does not want that, thinks the tradesmen sufficiently represented, is sick at the idea of seeing the Constitution disturbed for a small advantage in the counties, no advantage in the great cities, and a decided disadvantage to the little boroughs. It thinks such a bill weak, and it is because it so thinks that rumours like the one got up by the *Times* are so greedily accepted. No Liberal wants the Liberal Ministry to go down, but all Liberals are disappointed, and, if the Reform Bill fails, will turn eagerly to projects of reconstruction with harder material and on a stronger base. That base will not of course be the Duke of Somerset, strong man as he is believed to be. The nation does not desert its favourites like that; and if the Liberals, with their assured supremacy at the polls, again permit Mr. Gladstone to serve under any one but his Sovereign, they will deserve another interregnum of anarchy such as they are now asked to endure. If the Ministry is reconstructed, Mr. Gladstone is the only possible Premier.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A DAY IN FRANCE, WITH THE HOUNDS.

(By the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley.)

In many a day of lovely autumnal weather I have ridden beneath the soft skies of Southern France, in the vicinity of "Premery" and "Nevere," and shared the chase in those mighty woodlands of copse. There are no large trees that embrace the little cultivated valleys. One day is impressed particularly on my remembrance, from an assertion having been made by the "Blouses," that they had harboured a wild boar, in consequence of which I went to take up a position in a likely place for a shot. It was a warm but rather gloomy day; the falling leaf could be heard as it trickled down among its fellows, of which there were enough laid upon the ground for me to have heard even the light pattering step of hare or rabbit within forty yards. Having tied my splendid old white horse to a tree, at some distance from me, I took my stand at a place where the underwood was less thick, and where I could see down into the forest sufficiently to shoot at any large animal, such as boar, wolf, or roe-deer that might approach, and then listened attentively. All, for a time, remained in that hushed repose so peculiar to large woodlands in an almost airless day, and as birds were out of song, there was really nothing to hear of any kind, save the falling leaves. All at once there arose such a din in the direction of the open fields adjoining the woods as made the welkin ring again, and created in me no small amount of wonder, for I had absolutely forgotten the French huntsman and his six couples and a half of hounds, who had gone round to the verge of the forest. Keeping a sharp look-out around me, in case the insane yells below should start the animal without his being found, I listened to what an Englishman would call the turn of the hounds; but, extraordinary to say, there seemed to be no turn at all, no checks, or cessation of the full cry, and consequently no hits by separate hounds. Moreover, the cry seemed to make no progress, or very little, one way or other. Could they have found a wounded boar, and was he put at once to bay, I thought, or what was the meaning of it? The horns were playing triumphant tunes according to the ideas of the different blowers as to what the game on foot was, or the way in which the hounds were running it. One huge curled-up wind instrument was blatant of a wolf, another proclaimed a flying boar, others puffed of roe-deer, while those of less inflated notions and notes grunted the presence of a hare. In short, it was a funny opera, without a solo, no instrument having for a moment solitary sway, while the continuous, yet anything but running accompaniment, of hounds went on in everything but progression. Down as I was on the French errors of the chase, and up as I had begun to be to the knowledge of the sagacious canines, I really scarce can dignify them with the name of hounds, this extraordinary cry and fanfare for a moment or two astonished me, and I began to long for the advent of the rioters, driving, of course, before them some huge monster. For a long time the cry was nearly stationary, and I could imagine my kind friends and their guests rushing about, and wild with eagerness, as quick and as eager as only a Frenchman can be, their eyeballs starting, their mouths open, their guns cocked, and looking at everything they ought not to look at, with the trigger ready to be pulled at anything that moved within the thickets. If once a Frenchman imagines that the game is on foot of which he is in quest, every living thing that approaches him, concealed or slightly concealed by cover, that seems to come from the cry of the hounds, is instantly dubbed a wolf or boar, and placed under, luckily, rather a random fire. The eldest son of my friend D'Archald was hunting thus in the woods one day, when, well knowing the quarter of the forest he was in, he cut across an angle or corner of the wood, from ride to ride. At that particular point there stood a Frenchman in the excited state I have described, who, on hearing Jules come rushing on through the copse-wood, immediately fired his first barrel at him, and then the second; but such was the screen afforded by the cover, and so wide the aim, that the large duck-shot and a bullet or two only cut off the twigs and boughs in his vicinity, without doing him any harm. "Hey! hey!—what did you shoot at?" roared Jules, but in his native tongue. His unwitting assailant, on hearing only the first part of the exclamation, thought he had shot the heir of the house, and sunk down in the ride in a fainting fit. On the day to which I refer, after waiting a considerable time, with the cry of the hounds, as it seemed to me, tied to a particular quarter, at last it approached. On, on it came, certainly on and on, but most unaccountably slow, so I waited, prepared for anything. The hounds then came almost into sight; my eye and ear told me that if there was any kind of hunted animal, it could only be close to the leading tongue, for in two or three yards more the whole hunt must run into the vista of the copse I had selected. As I stood well behind a tree, and screened by some brambles, the first hound that crawled yelling and roaring into view was the poor old cripple previously alluded to. So slow was the pace of this, to his owner, redoubtable leader of the chase, that all the rest of the hounds, save three fine young English foxhound bitches who were otherwise employed, walked around and about him, all more or less flinging their tongues, and having plenty of time at their disposal. Between whiles, they sat down to scratch their diseased hides, or to have a roll on their backs, whither the fleas had crept to escape their (from want of exercise during the entire summer) lengthened toe-nails. In short, such a burlesque upon the noble sylvan sport I certainly never saw. I was also curious to see the conduct of the three hounds of English breed. Attracted by the false cry, they kept circling round about and ahead of the noise, and making perpetual "casts" to pick up the expected scent, and then, having made every inch of ground good, they would come flashing up to, and smell the very nose and jaws of the blatant curs, as much as to say, "What the devil are you doing?" As, to my certain knowledge, for the space of two hours and a half, no beast of chase had passed that way, I suddenly broke in on the insane noise with an English "rate," which, from its tone and method, though to them in an unknown tongue, was very easily comprehended. The noisy old cripple hailed it as the note of rest, and immediately lay down to lick himself and scratch, while the rest of his coadjutors obligingly did the same, without any further effort to discover, or to speak to, or to cast for the imaginary line they had been pretending to follow. For about five minutes, I continued leaning my shoulder against the tree, laughing at this episode in a French hunting-day, and wondering what my friends with their guns cocked, and in the most intense excitement, in the niches and nooks of the wood, were thinking of—whether the boar was killed, or had killed all their hounds, or what extraordinary event had happened to silence the music, which, without my interposition, might have lasted the entire day. Tired of laughing, and still resolved on further experiment, I made a sign and the sort of noise I thought would be understood by the pack as permission to proceed, when up got the old cripple at once in outrageous yells, and was backed by all in full cry. The three English foxhounds absolutely smiled up in my face, as if in contemptuous silence, and remained with me while the rest roared on. As my pace on foot through the cover was much faster than theirs, I reached the ride and my horse before they came into it, and again stood still to see what else they would be at, as they turned to me and were coming down the ride in full cry. I was standing in a wet place, over which I could have tracked even a rat if he had gone there in the last twenty-four hours, so before the hounds reached me I narrowly examined the entire breadth of the cartway, and ascertained that nothing alive had been there for days; nevertheless the pack came roaring on, yelled round my legs, and then taking up the heelway of my horse, they even freshed in their clamour, and toddled on along the middle of the ride, while I, being mounted, walked my horse leisurely behind. The cover ride led to another which cut across it, when as the pack went to the spot, I saw round the corners of the wood the staring and excited visages of several of my friends, their guns nearly at their shoulders, and quite ready for an explosion. The hounds reached them in the fullest cry, and then, without a word of reproach from them, seemed glad of the meeting, hoping that having given their masters a good day, and plenty of amusement, they would be taken home. "What! what is it?" "Where is he gone?" "The boar or the wolf?" "Have you seen him?" were the questions asked me in French and broken English by my excited friends. "Seen?" I replied—"gone?" There's no beast of chase on foot; the hounds have been running nothing, save in the last two or three hundred yards, when they took up the heelway of my horse, till they found you, and deemed that you, like myself, had also found them out. Look at them, if they had a line of any sort up to you, why do they relinquish it, and make not a single effort to carry it one foot further than your legs? You saw the three young English fox-hounds; they would not join in their lines, so they followed my horse." "Oh, no," replied one of my friends, who spoke English very well, "Zare is ze boar, or za is ze wolf, for it was dat splendid old dog" (the cripple, I forget his name) "who was leading zem, and he is always right." "But I tell you the ride is wet, and I have slotted every inch of it," I exclaimed, almost losing my temper, "and I will swear not a thing as large as a rat has been on or over it for days; besides, I tell you, to look at the fact, the English hounds will have nothing to do with it." "Oh, zay have not de nose; zay do not know; something has gone there long ago," replied my friend. But as the something that had gone there long ago must have expired at the spot we stood on, for it went no further, the chase was up for the time, and though my friends persisted in what they called their "Chasse," I returned to the château to keep my horse fresh for a more promising day. It is very strange, but Frenchmen regard their hounds particularly, and their horses too, as machines that cannot be tired, and if the Frenchman wishes to hunt, he hunts whether the hounds like it not. Thus, also, the Frenchman goes out in the morning, never punctual to his time, resolved to amuse himself till it is time to go home to dinner, taking good care to have a large flask of cherry brandy in his breast pocket, and a sandwich in another. As long as the day lasts he will be out. He has nothing to do at home; he can stand any amount of fatigue; and from the crafty but false babble of his hounds he never thinks that he has had a blank day, whether he sees an animal or not, for he believes in their cry. While they at their leisure walk after each other, scratching and babbling, the Frenchman roves the rides of the forest, and contents himself in its nooks in a state of frenzied delight, expecting at any moment to run against a wild boar. If by chance a boar, disturbed by the noise of the hounds, shifts his quarters and gets wounded, so as to bring his pace to the level of his slack pursuers, and they get on his line, the moment he begins to run short and to set himself up for an occasional "bay," just when a signal on the huge horn would be worth anything, to telegraph a chang of quarters, for the quarters of the woods are immensely large, then the instrument becomes, from its size and weight around the shoulders, cumbrous, and its proprietor throws it away. I have had my horses shy at these cast-off hunting horns, and jump over them in the rides, their owners having tied their horses to trees, and gone running about the copse on foot. I am also thoroughly convinced that if the hounds were to come suddenly on a boar or sow, they are more afraid of the latter, because, while the "vieux solitaire" charges only to clear himself a passage through his assailants, the sow will run at, and even run after the hounds. If she does get hold of one, she will stay and worry him as a dog will do a cat. During the run, the game was always more than a mile before the pursuers, to come up to boar or wolf being the last thing they wished. I had an opportunity of seeing that the Frenchmen, when they rode on as they thought well ahead, had not the remotest ideas of pace, for, though they dismounted in rides and passes, and, with ready guns in their hands, stared into the forest in the direction of the coming cry, and in expectation of a shot, the boar was invariably further behind them as they faced the pack than the pack was in the front. They never remounted to go on again till the hounds, roaring, walked into the rides and had a comfortable roll and scratch, as the case required. On one occasion, when we had joint packs out of all sizes and sorts, from the turnspit beagle up to the very fine rough-coated splendid-looking bloodhound from "Vendee," of whom, with great care and proper usage, I have a very high opinion, I and the three young, willing, and able English fox-hounds used to be a mile ahead of the French pack and the pack's people, and up with the boar, though I never saw nor got a shot at him or her, whichever it was. I could hear the foxhounds at bay, though they were not strong enough to hold the boar to bay till I should succeed in getting up to them. The moment the boar or sow heard me coming, the bay was broken, and the run went on again. Indeed, it was almost heartbreaking to me to hear my settled notes on my straight horn—for I had told them what I should mean by one, two, three, four, or five blasts—overpowered by a long "tailing" roar, each man in the distance, and in a descending scale, blowing his own tune to his own hounds, and every hound at the head of each tail, so to speak, roaring an accompaniment, and the middle of the tail and the furthest end of it yelling a chorus of more than a mile in length, the row behind me causing my English hounds to stop and listen, under the impression that their animal had doubled behind them, and was being run into, while they were thus accidentally away. It is incomprehensible to me that men possessed of such endurance and energy, and love of the chase, as Frenchmen are, and who are quite sensible and observant enough of things in general, should not arrange their hunting establishments better. As to teaching them, that is impossible, for they wont be taught—their answer to a suggestion to do a thing in a better way is invariably, "Oh, no, we never do," and never having done it, they wont do it; so advice is useless.

Action for Libel.—A case of alleged libel was disposed of at the Young District Court on Monday last, in which Mr. Edwards, Clerk of Petty Sessions, was the plaintiff, and Mr. Dabell, a free selector, residing near Young, defendant. The damages were laid at £200. Mr. Forbes, Crown Prosecutor, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Manby, solicitor, for the defendant. The alleged libel was stated to be contained in a letter published in the *Yass Courier*, written and signed by Dabell. The jury found for the plaintiff; damages, £35. We understand the plaintiff consented to reduce the damages to £15. A correspondent, referring to this case, says:—"Because the Act does not say, 'the officer whose duty it is to do so and so is not to charge,' it is now supposed that he (the land agent) may charge as he chooses. The free selectors who previously asserted they had paid fees changed their tone in court, and mildly put it that they had given the gratuity; yet many of them have signed a memorial to the Minister for Lands, praying for the restitution of the moneys so paid by them. I believe the Minister for Lands is of opinion that the charge is proper."—*Yass Courier.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 11.

Bengal, barque, 380 tons, Captain Sevier, from Newcastle 4th instant. Captain, agent.

Benjamin Heape, barque, 450 tons, from Newcastle 9th instant. Captain, agent.

Jane Lockhart, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Smith, from Hokatika 27th May. Passengers—21 in the steerage. Molison and Black, agents.

Beautiful Star (s.), 125 tons, Captain Morwick, from Auckland 1st instant. Passengers—Mrs. Morwick, and 10 in the steerage. W. H. Eldred, agent.

Dart, schooner, 79 tons, Captain Black, from Port Fairy 4th instant. R. J. Hardy, agent.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 12.

Martha Ellen, for Singapore; Lady Emma, Sorata, for Newcastle; Gleaner, for Howe's Island; Belvidere, for Hongkong; Sarah Ann, for Melbourne; St. Philibert, for Petropaulovski; Island City, for Gladstone; Vistula, for Port Napier; Culgoa, for Hokianga; Pegasus, for Shanghai; City of Brisbane (s.), Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne; Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—June 10.

Sorata, barque, 337 tons, Captain Clulow, for Wellington via Newcastle, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 11.

Warlock, from Richmond River, with 10,000 feet cedar; Centurion, from Shoalhaven, with 624 bags maize, 11 bags wheat, 5 bags bacon, 3 kegs butter; Rosamond, from Brisbane Water, with 14,000 feet cedar; Catherine Agnes, Lurline, from Wollongong, with 218 tons coal; Albion, from Bulli, with 181 tons coal; Jessie, Uncle Tom, Barwon, Clara, Active, Falcon, from Newcastle, with 744 tons coal, 400 bags maize, 50 dozen pumpkins; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter, with 239 bales hay, 36 bags maize, 140 hides, 1 bundle sheepskins, 8 bales bags, 3 buggies, 8 horses, 2 bullocks, 150 sheep, 6 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 11.

Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury River; Janet, for Macleay River; Rosamond, for Brisbane Water; Lurline, Catherine Agnes, Uncle Tom, for Wollongong; Albion, for Bulli; Raven, Jane, Active, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—June 11.

Beautiful Star (s.), from Auckland: 383 oz. gold, Oriental Bank; 58 cases jam, J. L. Montefiore; 32 tons pig iron, 23 casks resin, 15 drums caustic soda, 11 casks soda crystals, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

Dart, from Port Fairy: 100 tons potatoes, R. J. Hardy.

EXPORTS.—June 11.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 50 hogsheads rum, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 82 hogsheads rum, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 136 chests 174 half-chests tea, 6 casks beef, J. Powell; 75 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 28 cases salmon, Gilfillan and Co.; 3 boxes sovereigns (£15,000), Oriental Bank; 356 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 1 package, D. Cooper and Co.; 9 casks 60 bags fish, Chen Ateak; 11 bags seeds, 1 case plants, J. Baptist; 5 cases cheese, H. Clarke; 1 package, J. Wright; 4 bags oysters, Thomas; 504 bags maize, C. and R. R. S. N. Co.; 17 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 1 case oil, Stanford and Co.; 36 cases fruit, Byrnes; 20 kegs butter, R. Instone; 15 kegs butter, 8 hogsheads eggs, 264 bags maize, 50 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 66 bags maize, Dalrymple; 28 cases fruit, R. King; 3 bales bacon, W. G. Henfrey; 1 package leeches, J. and E. Row; 70 cases fruit, 33 bags oysters, P. James; 1 cask plants, A. Fox and Co.; 1 box sovereigns (£978), A. Cubitt; 1 case, C. R. Moore; 113 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 518 bags maize, W. Wright; 5 packages, J. Baptist and Son; 161 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 case, Australian Mutual Provident Society; 3 kegs butter, 21 cases fruit, J. Sainty; 81 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 203 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 71 cases fruit, J. Andrews; 10 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 9 cases fruit, J. Pope; 37 cases fruit, A. Neild; 229 bags maize, E. Lowther; 17 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 1 keg butter, Graham; 15 kegs butter, J. M'Kanney; 57 bags oysters, 2 packages bacon, Emerson; 56 quarters beef, 2 crates sheep, H. Bell; 120 bags maize, Foreman; 23 quarters beef, 40 pigs, 60 sheep, Batchenam; 15 cases fruit, W. Wright; 1 horse, Cohen.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Moreton Bay: 100 cases 14 casks 4 quarter-casks brandy, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 25 cases brandy, 2 cases tobacco, 12 cases fruit, 20 cases kerosene, 94 bags sugar, 56 bags rice, 25 packages tea, 38 packages groceries, J. Frazer and Co.; 1 cask coffee, 20 packages tea, 20 cases candles, 11 packages, Church, Brothers; 4 packages tobacco, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 134 bags sugar, H. Sabot; 70 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 66 bags sugar, 4 packages tea, 4 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 8 packages tea, 39 bags sugar, 2 packages, Palser and Cowlishaw; 1 case hams, G. Griffiths; 4 bags sugar, 7 packages, J. Caldwell; 14 cases cheese, L. Brodziak; 8 cases boots, Saddington and Sons; 6 cases hams, 3 cases bacon, 44 bags maize, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 21 cases boots, 12 bundles brooms, 1 package, J. Kohn and Co.; 60 cases beer, Campbell and Co.; 32 bars 2 bundles iron, 1 case, W. S. Friend and Co.; 1 case, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 20 bundles 85 bars iron, 2 rolls lead, 14 kegs white lead, 70 packages, J. Keep; 2 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 51 bales hay, 360 bags potatoes, Barker and Co.; 7 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 10 bags salt, 3 bags rice, 6 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 10 bags meal, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.; 32 packages, J. Hughes; 1 bale woolpacks, 1 bale twine, 10 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 case metal, H. H. Beauchamp; 3 kegs butter, 2 bales bacon, W. H. M'Keown; 33 pieces stone, J. Lind; 12 bales hay, C. B. Bond; 60 bags flour, 81 bags bran, J. Wearne; 6 casks biscuit, 4 kegs butter, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 1 case boots, H. Bell; 3 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 5 cases boots, E. Vickery; 1 case, J. and E. Row; 11 kegs butter, Henderson; 1 case, C. Cole; 23 cases fruit, G. Face; 7 packages, Bennett; 1 package, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 packages, J. Vickery; 3 cases stationery, F. Macnab and Co.; 28 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 40 bags maize, J. M'Kanney; 28 bags maize, 6 kegs butter, R. Smith; 2 packages, T. Edens; 81 bags potatoes, 44 bags maize, King; 26 packages, F. Lassetter; 1 piano, J. H. Anderson and Son; 1 case, L. Rawack and Co.; 2 cases plants, J. Baptist and Son; 6 kegs butter, M. Hughes; 80 sacks flour, J. Hughes; 1 harmonium, M. Moss and Co.; 8 kegs butter, R. J. Hardy; 2 casks butter, Metcalfe and Foss; 1 crate vegetables, H. Wright; 50 bags maize, 5 bales chaff, Law and Tinsley; 6 kegs butter, W. H. Holmes; 20 horses, 7 carts, M. Gibbons; 15 cases fruit, Nipper and See; 1 keg butter, Hargreaves; 60 bags flour, 51 cases fruit, 3 kegs butter, 6 packages, J. Cameron.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Napier.—By the Vistula, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Hokianga.—By the Culgoa, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For San Francisco.—By the Crown, this day, at noon.

For Mauritius.—By the Agnes Burfield, this day, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.; and the City of Brisbane (s.), at 4.30 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

For Navigator's and Fiji Islands.—By the Magellan Cloud, on Wednesday, at noon.

For Nelson and Southern Ports of New Zealand.—Lord Ashley (s.), on Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND VIA PANAMA.

The Royal Mail Steamship Kaikoura will be dispatched to Panama via Wellington with mails for England, the Continent of Europe, and intermediate places, at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 15th June. Mails will close at noon on the same day.

Direct mails will be made up for the following places:—New Zealand, Panama, Lima, Valparaiso, San Francisco, Honolulu, British Columbia, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Demerara, St. Thomas's, New Orleans, New York, Quebec, Halifax, and the United Kingdom.

Rates.—The rates of postage will be as follows:—For New Zealand, British Columbia, America, West Indies, and Canada, not exceeding ½ oz., 6d.; exceeding ½ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz., 1s.; and for every additional ½ oz., 6d. For the United Kingdom, not exceeding ½ oz., 6d.; exceeding ½ oz., but under 1 oz., 1s.; and for every additional oz., 1s. Books for New Zealand, not exceeding 8 oz., will be charged 6d.; over 8 oz. and under 16 oz., 1s.; and for every additional 8 oz., 6d. Books for the United Kingdom not exceeding 4 oz. will be 4d.; over 4 oz. and under 8 oz., 8d.; and for every additional 8 oz., 8d. All books sent to British Columbia, America, West Indies, and Canada, will be subject to the letter rate. Newspapers will be sent to all ports for 1d. each.

Letters, books, and newspapers, may be transmitted via the United Kingdom to the Continent of Europe, West Coast of Africa, and the Cape of Good Hope, at the same rates as are charged by the route of Southampton via Suez.

Trade patterns for the United Kingdom, and for all places to which these are transmissible via the United Kingdom, may also be forwarded at the same rates as are charged by the route of Southampton via Suez.

Full information as to the postage rates to foreign countries via the United Kingdom can be obtained on reference to the Monthly Postal Guide.

J. Docker, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 26th May, 1866.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, June 11:—Golden Spur, ship, 656 tons, Captain Lachem, for Shanghai; Ellora, R.M.S., 1070 tons, Captain Skottowe, for Point de Galle; City of Hobart (s.), 362 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town; Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Grainger, for Rockhampton; Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne; City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Moreton Bay; Record, barque, 437 tons, Captain Grainge, for Shanghai.

The barque Bengal, Captain Sevier, left Newcastle on the 4th instant, with a cargo of coals, bound to Melbourne, and had reached as far as Ram Head, when a violent gale came on at W.S.W. The ship was hove to under two close-reefed topsails, but made very heavy weather, the high sea breaking on board in all directions, carrying away the bulwarks fore and aft, also the front of the poop and after bulkhead of the topgallant forecastle. On the 9th instant the gale increased to hurricane violence, and a terrific sea running, the wind still holding from the same quarter, the topsails were taken in and the ship kept hove to under bare poles, ship labouring heavily and making water. At daylight on Saturday Captain Sevier determined to bear up for this port.

Visit of His Excellency Sir John Young on board S. S. Kaikoura.—His Excellency Sir John Young, accompanied by Lady Young, Miss Dalton, and Mr. Turville, paid a visit of inspection on board the fine S. S. Kaikoura, now lying in Darling Harbour. Captain Vine Hall, the manager for the company, was on board to receive his Excellency, and conducted the Vice-regal party over the ship, and pointed out the many improvements applied in this vessel. His Excellency expressed himself highly gratified with his visit, and complimented the manager on the admirable arrangement of the steamer.

The Jane Lockhart reports strong S. W. winds prevailing throughout the passage from Hokitika.

The Benjamin Heape, from Newcastle to Auckland, put into port yesterday through stress of weather.

H. M. S. Curaçoa was undocked yesterday morning, and H. M. S. Falcon taken in. The former ship is undergoing a thorough overhaul, and has now 158 men employed on her. Both ships are in the hands of Mr. J. Cuthbert.

The Beautiful Star left Auckland at 2 p.m. on the 1st instant. Passed the North Cape at 3 p.m. on the 2nd, and arrived in Sydney at 2.30 a.m. on the 11th. She experienced strong southerly winds and dark cloudy weather, with rain, to the North Cape, from meridian 170° E. to 156°. She had strong westerly breezes, with fine weather, and from thence strong southerly squalls, with heavy cross sea. The brig Rita sailed for Sydney at 11 a.m. on the 1st instant; passed a barque, supposed to be the Novelty, steering to the eastward in longitude 161°. The Alice Cameron arrived at Auckland on the 1st instant.

The Late Case of Drowning from the Steamer Clarence.—The unfortunate gentleman who was drowned on the passage from Sydney to Newcastle, by the steamer Clarence, on Saturday evening last, was a Mr. Bruce, he was only 24 years of age, and has been connected with the Royal Navy, for a number of years. Captain Adams states that "the Clarence (s.), left Sydney on Saturday night, for the Hunter, at 11 p.m.; at 1.15 a.m., off the south head of Broken Bay, the man at the wheel called out, 'a man overboard'; I was on the bridge at the time; I stopped the engines and rounded the ship too; cleared away the boat, all ready for lowering; I could not hear or see anything of the man; the wind was blowing hard from the S.W., with thick rainy weather and a heavy southerly sea running; I steamed slowly back, and all round the place where he fell overboard, but could neither hear or see anything of him; everything was done that could be safely, as there was a great risk in lowering a boat in such a sea, and so dark a night, without any chance of success. He is supposed to have fallen over the poop rail, as no one saw him, until the man at the wheel heard him shout when he was going astern; it was a very bad night, with a heavy sea running."

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 9.—F. K. Paterson, brig, 163 tons, Cassels, from Adelaide.
June 9.—Syren, brig, 195 tons, M'Eachern, from Adelaide.
June 9.—Meander, barque, from Adelaide.
June 9.—Conqueror, ship, 543 tons, Noel, from Adelaide.
June 10.—Fanny, schooner, 164 tons, Downing, from Melbourne.
June 10.—Alexandra, schooner, 209 tons, Dyson, from Melbourne.
June 10.—Maid of Riverton, schooner, 90 tons, Burns, from Maryborough.
June 10.—Water Lily, brig, 263 tons, Gallois, from Melbourne.
June 10.—Driva, Sardinian barque, 341 tons, Capurro, from Melbourne.
June 10.—Cassina, barque, 212 tons, Dalziel, from Adelaide.
June 10.—Kathleen, barque, 227 tons, Davies, from Melbourne.
June 10.—Heversham, barque, from Sydney.
June 10.—Lady Alicia, brig, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.—Alexandra, schooner, Prescott, for Adelaide, with 342 tons coal.
June 9.—Gazelle, brig, Tucker, for Wellington, N. Z., with 300 tons coal.
June 9.—Abbotsford, barque, Venus, for Hong Kong, with 780 tons coal.
June 9.—Emile de Girardin, French barque, Cherlott, for South Sea Islands, with 636 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 9.—Village Belle, Mountain Maid schooner, Nightingale, Martha, Mountain Maid brig, Europa, Leonidas, Prima Donna, Adolphus, from Sydney.
June 10.—Spunkie, General Wool, Friends, Nautilus, and Don Juan, from Sydney.

THE GALE AT NEWCASTLE.

[From our Correspondent.]

Wreck of the Schooner Orient, John Naples, Master.—On Saturday, it blew a gale of wind from S.W., which soon caused the sea to get up. In the afternoon several vessels approached the port. Some were towed in; others brought up to an anchor between Nobby's and the old mast of the Eleanor Lancaster, but afterwards towed up to safe anchorage. As evening set in, the wind somewhat abated, but the sea increased. All the vessels managed to get safely in with the exception of the Orient, which came to an anchor close to the old mast. During the night the vessel dragged both her anchors, and about 6 o'clock this morning the stock of the port anchor broke, which caused the vessel to drag very fast. She shortly afterwards took the ground, bumping heavily; by 7 o'clock she was high up on the beach. The man on the pilot's look-out on seeing the schooner drifting called the Harbour Master, who immediately had the pilot boat manned, and, in company with Pilot Lott, proceeded to the north beach and got the crew safely ashore; set men to work, who succeeding in saving stores, sails, yards, and spars, also chain and anchor. There were 150 bags of wheat on board as cargo. Men were engaged to save this if possible, which they succeeded in doing, although of a necessity it is much damaged by sea water. The vessel has made a bed for herself in the sand, and at high water is much knocked about. She is much strained and copper damaged. Very little hopes are entertained of getting her off. She was the property of Mr. Geach, Patent Slip Wharf, and is said to be insured. The wheat is for Mr. Harris, Fredwick Mills, Branxton.

Fatal Accident on Board the Clarence (s.)—On the arrival of the Clarence on yesterday (Sunday) morning from Sydney, Captain Adams reported a gentleman had fallen overboard and was drowned. The steamer was half-way between Sydney and here when the accident occurred. No particulars to hand. Name of party unknown.

Yesterday it continued to blow a strong southerly gale. A number of vessels were off the port, several of which were towed in. The brig Lady Alicia and schooner Comet ran for the port, and had a very narrow escape of being wrecked. The schooner missed stays and got close to the breakers on the Oyster Bank, where she anchored in a very dangerous position. The Harbour Master (Captain Allen), not without some difficulty, had the lifeboat immediately manned, and succeeded in bringing the master and crew safely on shore. The brig also anchored in a very perilous place, but fortunately the steam tug Rapid was at hand, and, at great risk, succeeded in getting a rope on board, and towed her into port in charge of pilot Lott.

Some anxiety was occasioned respecting the schooner Hirondelle, which beat about off the port during the whole of the day, and, as night set in, was observed well down in the bight, but managed to get in about 8.30, the wind having hauled more round to the eastward. The Comet has dragged considerably, but, although she tosses about a good deal, and the sea breaks all round her, yet she lies in comparatively smooth water, and hopes are entertained of getting her out in safety when the weather moderates. The Orient is full of water, and will become a total wreck.

Newcastle, June 11.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

May 31.—H.M.S. Esk, from Sydney, via Norfolk Island.
June 1.—Alice Cameron, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 1.—Rita, for Sydney.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. S. ESK.

H. M. S. S. Esk, 21 guns, Captain Luce, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Sydney via Norfolk Island, having on board the following passengers:—Lady Wiseman, Captain and Mrs. Green, Military Train. The Esk, which has been lying in Sydney for the last three months, left that port on the 18th ultimo, and arrived at Norfolk Island on the morning of the 24th. Remained there until the 26th, when she took her departure on the afternoon of that day, and arrived here yesterday morning, experiencing fine easterly weather throughout, and steaming the greater portion of passage. At Norfolk Island the Esk landed a quantity of flour, fencing wire, &c., being a present from a gentleman in Adelaide to Bishop Patteson, and on behalf of the Melanesian Institution about to be erected there.

By the arrival of the Esk the following naval items are to hand:—H. M. S. S. Eclipse, Captain Freemantle, is ordered to Sydney forthwith for overhaul. H. M. s.s. Brisk, Captain Hope, when relieved by the Falcon, will proceed to Sydney.—*New Zealander*, June 1.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 9.

3 cases flannels, F. G. Lender and Co.
100 cases claret, 25 cases champagne, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
90 cases oysters, M. Moss and Co.
16 drums caustic soda, 4 cases hats, D. Cooper and Co.
22 cases boots, 1 bale calico, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
4485 bags sugar, J. Powell
4 bales canvas, J. Moores
525 quarter-casks brandy, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
3 bales canvas, W. H. Eldred and Co.
100 casks beer, 30 hogsheads rum, Campbell and Co.
200 hogsheads ale, Daniell, King, and Co.
6 cases saddlery, 2 cases papier-mache goods, 2 cases glassware, 5 hogsheads hollowware, 1 case jewellery, 2 cases lamps, 3 cases sponge, 30 cases bedsteads, 49 packages boots, M. A. Worms and Co.
8 packages saddlery, ironmongery, &c., E. Williams and Co.
40 hogsheads beer, 2 cases hats, 157 packages china, glass, and earthenware, Mason, Brothers
13 cases 150 boxes candles, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
34 packages saddlery, Butler, Brothers
41 cases drapery, R. Gray
44 bales paper, 4 casks oil, John Fairfax and Sons
1 case plates, Brush and MacDonnell
42 cases drapery, D. Jones and Co.
21 packages apothecaries' wares, E. and W. Paul
3 cases leatherware, Lancashire and Hall
2 packages patent solvent, Barker and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 9.—Charlotte, from Sweden; Sohah Jehan, Hero (s.), from Sydney; Tararua (s.), from New Zealand.

June 10.—You Yangs (s.), from Sydney; Monarch, Wave, from Newcastle; Escort, from Sydney; Black Swan (s.), from Launceston.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.—Derwent (s.), for Launceston; Eliza Blanch, for Mauritius; Eliza Cory, for Adelaide.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 11.—9 a.m.

Melbourne	...	N.E. Fine, thick ice. Bar. 30·755. Ther. 35·
Queenscliff	...	N.E., clear. Bar. 30·80. Ther. 51·
Cape Schanck		E.N.E. Clear. Bar. 30·38. Ther. 52·
Cape Otway	...	N.E. Fine, clear. Bar. 30.485. Ther. 51·
Portland	...	E.N.E. Fine, cloudy. Bar. 30·750. Ther. 54·
Rockhampton.		S.E. Cloudy, raining.
Waverley	...	S.E. Showery.
Hawkwood	...	Calm. Raining.
Maryborough.		Calm. Raining.
Gayndah	...	Calm. Raining.
Dalby	...	Calm. Raining.
Toowoomba	...	N.E. Light rain.
Brisbane	...	S. Raining.
Tenterfield	...	S.E. Cloudy, sleet
Grafton	...	S. Rough morning. Bar. 30·44. Ther. 56·
Armidale	...	S.E. Raining slightly. Bar. 27·110. Ther. 49·0
Tamworth	...	S.E. Cold, fine.
Murrurundi	...	S.E. Cloudy.
Singleton	...	S.E. Cloudy.
Newcastle	...	S.E. Stormy. Bar. 30·530. Ther. 58·0
Maitland	...	S.E. Cloudy, like rain.
Morpeth	...	S.W. Cloudy, threatening.
Windsor	...	S.E. Fine.
South Head	...	S.E. Dull, cloudy.
Sydney	...	W. Raining. Bar. 30·651.
Wollongong	...	S. Showery, cold.
Kiama	...	S. Showery, cold.
Braidwood	...	W. Fine, dull, cold.
Araluen	...	S.E. Frosty, fine.
Queanbeyan	...	S. Dull, cloudy, cold.
Cooma	...	Calm, fine, very cold.
Goulburn	...	S.E. Cold, light rain. Bar. 28·444. Ther. 44·0
Yass	...	S.W. Dull.
Gundagai	...	Calm. Heavy frost.
Tumut	...	Calm. Fine.
Kiandra	...	W. Severe frost. Bar. 25·874. Ther. 29·
Albury	...	N.E. Fine, frosty. Bar. 30·130. Ther. 50·
Penrith	...	Calm, cloudy.
Bathurst	...	S.E. Fine. Bar. 28·370. Ther. 51·0
Orange	...	E. Cloudy, fine.
Forbes	...	S. Fine, clear, cold.
Young	...	N.E. Fine, cold.
Wagga Wagga		N.E. Frosty.
Deniliquin	...	N.E. Fine, cold. Bar. 30·324. Ther. 46·
Hay	...	Calm. Fine.
Moulamein	...	W.S.W. Fine, cool.
Jerilderie	...	Calm. Fine.
Mudgee	...	E. Cloudy.
Dubbo	...	S.W. Cold, fine.
Cassilis	...	S.E. Cloudy.
Glen Innes	...	N. Freezing.

5 p.m.

Brisbane	...	S.E. Raining.
Tenterfield	...	E., strong. Raining.
Grafton	...	S.E., strong. Stormy.
Armidale	...	E. Raining.
Tamworth	...	S.E. Cloudy, fine.
Murrurundi	...	S.E. Fine.
Singleton	...	S.E. Cloudy.
Newcastle	...	S.E., fresh. Fine.
Maitland	...	E. Cloudy, like rain, cold.
Morpeth	...	S.E. Cloudy, and cold.
Windsor	...	S.E. Dull, like rain.
South Head	...	S.E. Dull, cloudy.
Sydney	...	S.E. by S. Cloud, like rain.
Wollongong	...	S., light. Showery.
Kiama	...	S. Showery.
Braidwood	...	W. Dull, cloudy.
Araluen	...	S.E. Raining.
Queanbeyan	...	S. Cloudy, like rain.
Cooma	...	Calm. Dull, light rain.
Goulburn	...	S.E. Dull, like rain.
Yass	...	S.W. Cold, drops of rain.
Gundagai	...	W. Cloudy, cold.
Tumut	...	S. Fine.
Kiandra	...	S.W. Very cold.
Albury	...	N.E. Fine.
Penrith	...	Calm. Cloudy, like rain.
Bathurst	...	S.E. Cloudy.
Orange	...	E. Dull, cool.
Forbes	...	S., strong. Fine, clear.
Young	...	N.E. Cloudy.
Wagga Wagga		S.E. Fine.
Deniliquin	...	W. Fine, clear.
Hay	...	S.W. Fine.
Moulamein	...	S.W. Fine, cloudy.
Jerilderie	...	Calm. Fine.
Mudgee	...	E. Fine.
Dubbo	...	E., strong. Fine.
Cassilis	...	S.E. Cloudy, like rain.
Glen Innes	...	N. Freezing.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
June 11.	8.30 a.m.	S. by E.	Moderate, and showery.
	Noon.	S.E.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1' 38" East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

June 9th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Wind Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·276	50·5	62	W.	0·8	13	0	0	5·0
P.M. 3	·318	56·2	47	S.	1·4	17	0		
„ 9	·461	48·4	74	S.W.	0·4	9	9		6·0
Mean ...	30·352	51·7	61·0		0·9	13	3·0		5·5

Evaporation, 24 hours .... 0·056

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 58·1 | Minimum .... 46·3 | Mean .... 52·2 | Range .... 11·8 }
Sun—maximum .... 95·0
Grass—minimum .... 37·1

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

June 11th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Station.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in Shade.	Minimum shade.	Rain.
Sydney	30·651	50·3	90	W.	0·04	10	52·8	44·3	0·85
*Grafton ...	30·365	56·0	87	S.	9·00	10	65·0	54·0	0·04
Armidale ...	30·449	52·0		S.E.	9·00	10			†
Newcastle ..	30·607	57·4	60	S.E.	9·00	8	63·1	47·6	0·03
South Head	30·631	51·1	77	S. by E.	1·00	7	50·5	43·4	1·71
Kiandra ...	25·881			S.E.	25·00	10	53·8	21·4	
Deniliquin .	30·710	42·9	66	N.E.	4·00	0	54·1		0
‡Albury ...	30·721	40·1	83	N.E.	1·00	0		28·0	
Goulburn ...	30·760	39·7	90	S.E.	0·25	10	41·5	26·0	

* Grafton and Kiandra barometer readings are corrected to 32° Fahrenheit, but not to mean sea level.

† Raining slightly. ‡ Frosty.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1866. June		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
12	Tuesday	7 6	4 52	7 30	7 57

Moon.—New, 13d. 8h. 12m. a.m.; Full, 28d. 1h. 40m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866.

The difference between the wholesale and retail price of things in the colonies has been often a matter of wonder and complaint. How is it, people naturally ask, that the distribution of articles of common consumption should constitute so large a proportion of their cost? It seems to be unreasonable that the original producer should often be moderately paid, and that the consumer should be made to pay an enormous advance. We can find no other reason than that all colonial employments are highly paid; that even where the aggregate wages and profits of labourers or petty dealers are small, the quantity of service rendered is less in proportion. There is a kind of understanding that everything shall be made as dear as possible to the consumer or employer, and thus the whole economy of colonial life is affected by its primary, and often its petty interests. We might suppose, therefore, that the ostentation of large dealings in some articles of common consumption has excited considerable observation, and not without discontent. Take, for example, the article of meat, which forms so large a portion of domestic expense—for in the colonies all are consumers of animal food, and whether for good or for evil this taste has been rather increased than otherwise through the previous deficiencies which many in the colonies suffered at home. But the difference of price between animal food as first sold, and the cost to the consumer, is often something prodigious. The difference in retail distribution even is great.

What are the causes which have led to this, and how far are we to congratulate ourselves when we see any approach to a fair proportion between the original and the ultimate cost? It must be recollected that many persons have hitherto subsisted by the retail of meat, who are not butchers in the proper sense. They buy for a limited sale, and deal rather in joints than in carcases. Upon this, of course, a great profit is necessarily made. They are paid not so much for the meat as for its subdivision, and for the petty transactions which its distribution requires. Large housekeepers pay their butchers for the selection of meat—for waiting at their gates and bringing in from time to time precisely what they require. This, of course, occasions some loss. But it is not merely in refuse which is disposed of at a smaller price or thrown away. In a climate where a delay of sale is the destruction of the whole stock it is clear that there must be more profit if transactions are not of the shortest and most simple kind. When dealings take place with the poorer customers, and a heavy surcharge is made on the original price, we must remember that the payment is for keeping the shop, for waiting upon the trade, and for all the petty costs which load a small business as well as a large one.

This accounts of course in part for the extraordinary cost in distribution. Many think that the multiplication of small tradesmen living upon small transactions and large profits is a great advantage. We, however, may be permitted to doubt if anything is advantageous which wastes human labour and which makes it necessary that the consumer should pay twice the price which would be otherwise required. If, indeed, Nature had doomed a certain number of men to go into a particular calling, and to live out of it, whatever it might produce, there would be strong reason for sympathy with them in their unfortunate because limited prospect. But where there are thousands of occupations, many of them yielding large returns for actual contributions to the general wealth, it seems to be a pity that such multitudes are employed in almost every department in doing what a smaller proportion would be able to effect. While we take into account the dealer in articles of general consumption, and the influence of a particular course of trade upon his welfare there may be something perhaps due to the customer. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the benefit of a poor family that obtains a joint for half or two-thirds the accustomed price is a real gain and worthy of appreciation, not less marked than that which we make in behalf of the dealer. Hence, if by a large and organized trade, a number of intermediate profits are absorbed into one, and the great dealer can be brought into direct and profitable relation with the small consumer, surely the whole public are gainers as much as the saving in the one article becomes a purchasing power for another. Other trades will derive a stimulus from the proportion of wages so reserved by the greater purchasing power of the remainder.

These seem to be very simple propositions; but much of the complaint which we hear of trade competition and the power of capital, would disappear if the real effects of their action were thoroughly understood. We select one trade, for illustration, because it is leading and important; but what applies to one is equally applicable to many. The cheapening of food by diminishing the cost of its delivery to the consumer, is a real gain to the whole community, even to those who may seem in the first instance to suffer. All are consumers as well as producers, except those who are subsisting upon their realised wealth, and the general cheapening of every article of consumption must make all transactions more safe and solid and increase the common well being.

There is nothing more wonderful than the supply of great markets, and the effect of silent and unconscious co-operation. London, with its three millions of people, daily fed with every luxury that money can buy, is so supplied without any interference of Government or any municipal foresight. There are thousands of persons who watch every hour—every instant the demands of the market, who have their reserves of every kind of produce to put in at the best moment for sale. The state of stocks is tested by every artifice, and the anticipation of possible wants forms a source of constant occupation and employment to the most active and sagacious minds. Thus while an army supplied by a commissariat operating upon a kingdom, if a little distance from its Government, is often exposed to privation, and even suffers starvation when surrounded by plenty, because the system of distribution utterly fails, there is not a street of London where there is any other want than the purchasing power, and into which there is not continually a supply circulating measured with accuracy to the probable demand and without waste. When we compare this scheme with that which once prevailed, where Government interfered with all things, and controlled every occupation, and when we recall the seasons of absolute famine and misery which followed their interference, we may at least admit that political economy has done one thing for the world—namely, assured the food of the people, unless by some vast calamity upon a scale larger than has ever been known within the memory of man.

The effect of the inquiry by the Select Committee on the Pastoral Reserves, certainly has been to show that there is not very much difference between the policy of the different Ministries that have had to do with them. The last Cabinet crisis was probably greatly precipitated by the public excitement on the question. But that that change symbolised any great change of policy on the subject that was then agitating the public mind was a delusion. So far as the evidence goes, the first move towards making these reserves was taken during Mr. Wilson's tenure of office. Mr. Robertson, indeed, disputes this fact, and is very anxious to get the credit of it himself. He states that on the first occasion when he left office to make way for Mr. Wilson, he called the attention of Mr. Adams to the desirability of making every preparation for the reserves that would be necessary before throwing the whole country open to free selection in 1866. To be still more circumstantial, he states that he prepared a minute or memorandum on the subject, and that the terms of the subsequent instructions were so very similar to the terms of his minute, that he thinks it must have served as a basis for them. Mr. Adams, however, has no recollection of any such conversation, and no recollection of any such minute, and after a search in the office no such minute can be found. There is no proof, therefore, that any step was taken prior to the issue of the first circular to the surveyors on the 9th of December, 1864, and this was issued while Mr. Wilson was in office. If Mr. Robertson is really right in supposing that he did something to set the thing going, Mr. Wilson simply adopted his policy. If not, Mr. Robertson on his return to office, simply adopted and pushed Mr. Wilson's policy, but in either case they both approve of the instructions given to the surveyors.

Subsequently, indeed, they have differed as to the extent of frontage reservations that ought to be allowed. Mr. Robertson approves of a reservation of one fourth of a frontage where there is no back water. He holds to that opinion still as one fully sanctioned by his bush experience. Less he thinks would scarcely be enough if the rest of the frontage were alienated, but that a reserve of one mile in four carried well back would admit of the dry country in the rear being profitably occupied, and therefore yielding a fair rental. Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, fixed the limit at one part in five. The difference, however, is not so very great after all—not enough to be called a difference of policy, and in fact is scarcely appreciable until free selection presses much more closely on pastoral occupancy than it is doing at present.

There has also been developed a difference in the method of treating the gazetted and the ungazetted applications. Mr. Robertson favoured the plan of revising them in the office, and republishing them. Mr. Wilson has ordered the revision to be made on the ground. The latter is the more complete plan, but it is also the more tedious, while so far as the ungazetted applications are concerned, it leaves the country open to free selection, pending the revising process.

There is a difference, also, as to the mode of allowing the exercise of the pre-emptive right. This point did not properly belong to the inquiry, but it was dragged into it, and a great deal of Mr. Robertson's evidence is occupied with defending himself against untrue charges with which he had been assailed. The Land Act provides that the pre-emptive right which under the orders in Council was available over the whole of a run, subject only to Executive disallowance, should be limited to one square mile for every block of twenty-five square miles under lease. But as some of the older runs were not leased in blocks of that size, but in large areas, the rule could not be literally complied with in their case. After much discussion in the office, and after three different opinions had been given by the three official gentlemen most conversant with the matter, Mr. Robertson decided on allowing a square mile *for* every twenty-five square miles held, irrespective of position, merely providing that any objectionable application should be refused. A diagram was prepared in the office, showing how this system might be perverted into a monopoly of the frontage, and one application was sent in, which, if allowed, would have had that effect. But Mr. Robertson minuted this application with an expression of his disapproval, requiring the application to be so amended as to have some "reasonable regard to the proper proportion of back land for frontage;" but he did not define "reasonable regard," or state what was the "proper" proportion of back land for frontage. That was left apparently to the conscience of the applicant. Mr. Wilson has taken from the officers in the department all responsibility as to their construction of these vague terms, and established positive restrictions on the pre-emptive right.

Mr. Robertson objected to the ambiguity of many of the *Gazette* notices, and intimated that had he been in office when they were published he would, although it was not strictly his duty, have personally read through them, and seen that these ambiguities were corrected. Mr. Adams, however, is of opinion that, with the exception of what are obviously slips, he would have passed the notices pretty much as they were. This gentleman contends that the notices are not so ambiguous as they appear, and that they are pretty plain to those who have local knowledge of the runs which, in most cases, free selectors would have, or who have access to the plans in the land agent's office, which, of course, all free selectors would have. This defence he applies to the description specially quoted by Mr. Robertson for condemnation, as he does also to those brought under his notice by the committee. Indeed several of those that were specially selected for condemnation, turn out to be regular professional descriptions, made by Government surveyors, and which he contends are, when read by the light of the land agents' map, perfectly clear, and would give the free selector no trouble. Three descriptions sent by a surveyor, although sufficient, Mr. Adams admits might be made more explicit, but they came from an officer who sent hurriedly the best description he could obtain under the circumstances, and they were gazetted as they came as the only chance of preventing the alienation of water, of very great importance in a very dry district indeed. Another very complicated description turns out to be a reserve of suburban lands near Moama, too valuable for sale except by survey, but with a map there is no difficulty in understanding what land is reserved. Although, therefore, Mr. Robertson is of opinion that he would have amended these reserves, Mr. Adams says "I am sure he would not. When he saw the maps the land agents would have before them, and heard the explanations we could give, I think he would have made scarcely any alteration."

Another point on which Mr. Adams's evidence corrects a popular misapprehension is, that cattle-camps have not been reserved except where they are included within a water reserve. He rejected every application for a cattle-camp by itself. The undated memo. of instruction to surveyors, however, was not so explicit on this point as it might have been, and it certainly had the effect of leading many squatters to believe that the Government would, on application, reserve their cattle-camps for them. The words of the instruction, however, are merely to secure "the inclusion of the most valuable cattle-camps for the beneficial occupation of a run." But in every case the reserve must be a water reserve. If it could be so shaped as to "include" the cattle-camp, well and good, but in no case has a cattle-camp itself been deemed sufficient to justify a reserve.

The Chief Justice.—We are happy to learn that Sir Alfred Stephen is much better. His Honor was desirous of resuming his duties yesterday conceiving, that he had so far recovered his health as to be able to do so, but was advised by his medical attendant that this could not be done with safety. It is hoped that his Honor will be able to take his seat on the Bench to-day.

Cockatoo Island.—We stated in a paragraph last week that the Colonial Secretary and the Secretary for Public Works visited this penal establishment, for the purpose of ascertaining if there was space and cell-room for additional prisoners if drafted from Darlinghurst gaol. Should the information we have received respecting the present discipline of Cockatoo Island be correct (and we have no reason to doubt its truth) then we would urge the Government to well consider the matter in all its importance. The prisoners on the island sleep in hammocks already in too close contiguity for sanitary requirements; they are without any night surveillance whatever.

Execution of Green.—Michael Green, the murderer of Andrew Shearer, suffered the extreme penalty of the law within the walls of the gaol at Darlinghurst, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the murder of Shearer was committed on the night of the 17th of March—St. Patrick's Day. Shearer and his wife, who lived in Little Macleay-street, were returning home from Darling Point, and when near the Rushcutter Bay bridge were met by Green, who uttered some remark which Shearer evidently regarded as an insult to his wife. Words ensued, and then blows, Green being knocked down by Shearer. The latter and his wife then proceeded on their way home, but had not walked far when Green again came up to them and offered to apologise. Shearer extended his right hand, and Green, having seized it with his left, inflicted at the same moment two deep gashes in Shearer's neck, which resulted in his death before he could be removed to the Infirmary. Since the prisoner's conviction he has stated that when he went up to Shearer the second time he intended to apologise to him for the insult offered, and that while doing so he was knocked down a second time by some person who stood near Shearer, and it was after this blow that he used his knife. This, however, is not the evidence given at the trial; and it should be remembered, moreover, that Green was under the influence of drink, having shortly before drunk seven glasses of rum. The culprit since his conviction has been very penitent. He has been attended by the Roman Catholic chaplain of the gaol, the Rev. J. Dwyer, and the Rev. M. O'Farrell; and to the ministrations and instructions of these gentlemen Green has been most attentive. He was visited by the Chaplain on Sunday evening, and both clergymen were again in attendance at an early hour yesterday morning. We are informed that the condemned man slept soundly all night, and in the morning, ate and smoked with as much apparent satisfaction as he has done since his incarceration. At seven o'clock in the morning his leg irons were taken off, and he expressed his satisfaction at having his limbs once more free. At a few minutes to nine o'clock, the unhappy man was taken from his cell, his arms were pinioned, and the melancholy procession to the scaffold was formed. Green walked with a firm step between the two clergymen, repeating after them an appropriate prayer. At the foot of the scaffold the three knelt in prayer, and then ascended the steps of the gloomy instrument of death, the condemned going up without assistance. The final prayer was uttered after Green stood on the drop, and then the chaplain descended the steps, having first shaken hands with the doomed man, and taken the cross from his hand. To adjust the rope and put on the white cap was the work of a few seconds, and upon the withdrawal of the bolt, immediately afterwards, the culprit fell apparently lifeless, his neck being evidently dislocated by the fall. After hanging about twenty minutes, the body was cut down and placed in a rude coffin for interment. Thus ignominiously perished, at the early age of twenty-five, another victim of the demon—drink! Some thirty persons were present to witness the execution.

Sudden Deaths.—An inquiry respecting the death of an old man, named Joshua Coghlan, was held yesterday, before Captain Scott, at the Observer Tavern, George-street North. Constable Emerton stated that from information he received he went to Greenwich Point, North Shore, where he found deceased lying in a hut dead, with a teakettle in his hand; he had known deceased about three years; deceased was a pensioner, and a native of Dublin, but had no relatives in the colony; deceased lived by himself, and gained a living by selling oysters; the last time he was seen alive was about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Shaw examined the body, but found no marks of violence on it; he had no doubt death had been caused by debility brought on by dysentery. Finding: "Deceased, aged 76, died from natural causes."—Another inquiry was also held yesterday before Captain Scott, at Arncliff, Cook's River, touching the death of an infant, the son of Nicholas Martin. The child was but twenty-four hours' old when it died, and, according to the evidence of the nurse, had suffered nearly the whole of that time from convulsions. Dr. Renwick made a post-mortem examination of the body, on which he found no external marks whatever to indicate the cause of death; he found the brain very much congested; and he had no doubt that the congested state of the brain and membranes, which would be likely to exhibit itself during life in the form of convulsions, was the cause of death. Finding: "Died from natural causes."

The Weather.—After several weeks of remarkably fine, and, for the time of the year, mild weather, a change took place on Saturday afternoon, when the wind shifted round to the south, and heavy clouds soon began to make their appearance from that quarter; on Saturday evening several showers fell, and on Sunday it rained nearly the whole of the day; yesterday the sky continued very cloudy, and one or two slight showers fell, but in the evening the weather cleared up, and it is to be feared that the rain, of which we have so much need, has again left us for a time.

District Court.—The sittings of the Metropolitan District Court began yesterday before Mr. District Judge Dowling, with a list of 1606 causes. Undefended cases from No. 2612 to No. 2947 were disposed of, and those occurring between 2948 and 3208 will be taken to-day.

The Murder of Ah Wong.—On Friday, Billy, alias Ah Key, one of the three Chinese charged with the murder of Ah Wong, was lodged in gaol, having been apprehended by the police near Berrima.—*Goulburn Herald* of Saturday.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[From our Correspondents.]

YASS.

Monday evening.

The Quarter Sessions commenced to-day before Judge Purefoy, Mr. Templeton prosecuting. There were several acquittals. Ward, for cattle stealing, was found guilty, and sentenced to one year in Darlinghurst; and Ross, for obtaining goods under false pretences, eighteen months in Darlinghurst.

FORBES.

Monday, 3 p.m.

In none of the new prospecting claims has gold yet been struck, and the various leads already named are merely imaginary ones. There are six claims now being worked on Matheson's lead. Except the prospecting claim, which is large, it is believed they will all be worked out within a month.

Agricultural operations are going on briskly, and where the young crops are up they are looking well.

A number of selections of land have lately been made, and the disposition to select evidently increases.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 8 p.m.

A steamer was off Cape Otway at 5 p.m., supposed to be the P. N. Z. Co.'s Ruahine.

A dinner of people connected with the Press, took place at Menzies', on Saturday.

The opera commences to-night. The members of the company were too unwell to perform last week.

The Murray River steamers have commenced running.

Handicaping for the Melbourne Cup has been left to a committee.

The merchants have been invited by the Commissioner of Customs to meet him; his interpretation as to what are oilmen's stores according to the tariff, gives dissatisfaction.

The import market is improving.

Adelaide flour is unchanged in price. Trade sales of Californian were effected at £16 5s. M'Donnell wheat is held for 8s. Oats are much wanted, 4s. 6d. offered. Maize is firm at 5s. 4d.

Sugars are active.

Kerosene oil, 6s. 3d.

A fire took place in a loft in Flinder's-lane, occupied by the late miser, Mills. It is supposed the fire was caused wilfully. A number of parchments, on which Mills had lent money, were supposed to be burnt.

Sailed.—City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Monday evening.

Sailed.—Sussex, for Newcastle; City of Adelaide, for Sydney.

Tuesday, 1 a.m.

The P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Company's mail steamer Ruahine arrived here at 11 p.m. yesterday. She left Plymouth on the 8th April; St. Vincent's, 21st April; Cape Town, 13th May. Passengers for Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. John Ballard, Miss Edwards, Messrs. S. P. Kington, H. R. Newman, Henry Taylor, John M'Dougall, A. B. Moore, A. Campbell, Leitchschiendt. For Sydney—Messrs. C. Walker, Corbell. Steamer anchored till daylight.

The Ruahine had fine weather with strong head winds to St. Vincent. Having coaled, and after leaving, had light trades to Equator, which she crossed 27th April, longitude 4·27 west; had strong S.E. trades latitude 24·27 south, thence to the Cape she had strong south winds and heavy sea. After leaving the Cape, encountered a succession of circular gales from north-west to south-west with high seas. On 28th ultimo, in a heavy gale with thunder and lightning, carried away main yard and staved in two lifeboats, damaging bulwarks, &c. On nearing Australian coast, for the last two days, had fine weather. The passengers on arrival presented Captain F. S. Beal and the purser with a complimentary address, and say they have had a delightful passage.

ADELAIDE.

Monday evening.

Mr. R. J. Stow has refused to stand for the district of Port Adelaide, which is expected to become vacant by the resignation of Captain Hart.

There is a movement on foot to establish co-operative stores. The first meeting of the committee will be held to-night.

Two men have been arrested, charged with being concerned in the sticking-up case of Walkerville, where the man was found shot through the thigh, and is not expected to live. The case has been adjourned for further evidence. Great interest has been taken in it by the general public.

Nothing has been doing in the corn market. Prices nominal.

The Coorong (s.), sails to-morrow.

Confirmation.—The Bishop of Sydney will hold a confirmation for Ashfield, Enfield, Burwood, and Five Dock, in St. Luke's Church, Burwood, on Wednesday, the 13th June, at 11 o'clock. A confirmation will be held on the same day for Canterbury and Petersham, in St. Paul's, Canterbury, at 3 p.m.

Ball in aid of St. Vincent's Hospital.—Yesterday evening, the committee of the St. Vincent's Hospital Ball met in St. Mary's Seminary, and made several arrangements necessary to the complete success of that undertaking. It transpired, in the course of the proceedings, that a very large number of tickets had already been disposed of, and that several influential members of the community had signified to the honorary secretaries (Messrs. James Garvan and James Rogers) their intention of being present, and of otherwise assisting in what has been undertaken by the committee in aid of the above named institution.

Phrenology.—Mr. W. D. Cavanough, phrenologist, last evening gave the first of a series of lectures in the small room adjoining the Temperance Hall, on the Phrenological Characteristics of Magistrates of the city. The Mayor presided, and there was a moderately good attendance. The lecturer, after some introductory observations, proceeded to give measurements of the craniums of Mr. Chapman, Mr. Pinhey, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Raper, Mr. Danger, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. G. Hill, explaining the peculiarities of development in each case, and the relative effects of different faculties and temperaments. The interesting lecture was listened to with attention, and occasionally elicited some mirth.

American Diplomatic Correspondence.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of two volumes of Diplomatic Correspondence, which have been kindly forwarded to this office by the American Consul. They contain papers on foreign affairs, accompanied with the President's Message to the first session of the thirty-eighth Congress.

Escape from Gaol.—On Monday evening a prisoner named John Blackman, under committal from the Forbes Bench for trial at the late Quarter Sessions, on a charge of horse-stealing, effected his escape from Orange gaol under the following circumstances. The gaoler requiring the assistance of the warder to administer some medicine to a man suffering from delirium tremens, desired him to lock the prisoners in the cells. During the short time it occupied for the warder to descend from the platform and proceed to the door of the yard, the escape was effected, it is supposed, by climbing upon the roof of the closet, and thence over the wall. The man was immediately missed, and search was made in the precincts of the gaol, but without success. Some ten minutes afterwards the police were informed that a man had been seen hurriedly passing through Mr. Torpy's yard, and thence over the fences and paddocks, and upon further inquiries being made, the men employed at the hospital building gave information that they had also seen a person rapidly passing, who soon became lost in the bush. The man, who is described as running like a deer, got clear off, and is still at large.—*Western Examiner*, June 9.

The Season at Carcoar.—The correspondent of the *Western Examiner* says:—The weather here is dull and cold, and during the week we had hail, rain, and snow, accompanied with very severe frost. Our farmers are all busy ploughing and sowing. More wheat and oats have been put into the ground during the last ten days than ever was sown before in the same period. I am sorry to say that some few of our farmers are unable to work their farms through their cattle and horses being too weak, and being unable to provide fodder for them. Since the rain and frosts set in, a great number of horses and cattle have died from starvation and cold.

Gold News.—Mining matters are in a very encouraging state at both the Kimo and Muttama Reefs. On Monday last 137 oz. 6 dwts. of gold were brought in to the Bank, being the result of a week's crushing of stone from the prospector's claim on the Prophet's Reef. This yield has inspired the reefers with fresh confidence, and fully sustained the opinions of those who believed in the richness of the Prophet's Reef. At Muttama four or five claims are on gold; and some of the specimens taken from them are the richest ever yet discovered in this district. There are thirty or forty mines there, and all feel sanguine that the reef will turn out well. At Burongilly things are not at all lively; and prospecting seems to be the favourite occupation.—*Gundagai Herald* of Saturday.

Chilian Wheat.—Mr. W. Dean requests us to remind millers and others of his sale of wheat ex General Caulfield, at the Argyle Stores, at 3 o'clock. See advertisements.—Adv.

Ford's Celebrated Cut Glassware.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of glassware and country buyers, storekeepers, and others, to his sale at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, this day, comprising 40 packages of Ford's cut glassware, vases, moons, and cap shades. For further particulars, see advertisements.—Adv.

Groceries.—An unusually extensive and attractive sale will be held by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., at their Rooms, 362, George-street, this day, at 11, comprising, new shipments of oilmen's stores ex John Bellamy, Lady Octavia, Buxton Castle, and Westburn, from the favourite exporters Batty and Co., Compton Brothers, Peak, Frean, and Co., Huntley and Palmer, Ledger, J. T. Morton, and others; also, congou tea, ex Ada and Omer et Julie, Java sugar and coffee ex Dosburgh, and National Mills and Golden Gate flour ex Sea Star, from San Francisco.—Adv.

ARRIVAL
OF THE
WONGA WONGA
AT ADELAIDE,
WITH THE
ENGLISH MAIL
PER MADRAS.

NEWS TO MAY 9.

[FROM OUR KING GEORGE'S SOUND SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

ADELAIDE, 10 p.m.

THE A. S. N. Company's steamer Wonga Wonga arrived at Glenelg at 9 p.m., after a passage of 104 hours from King George's Sound. The outward passage was performed in 107 hours.

A fearful gale at King George's Sound during the night of the 6th instant delayed the departure of the Wonga Wonga until the 7th instant, on which day the Madras was to leave for Melbourne.

The Bombay, from Melbourne, arrived at the Sound fourteen hours after the Wonga Wonga.

The mail steamer Madras, Captain Farquhar, with the April mails, arrived at 2.30 a.m. on the 6th instant, having left Galle on the 22nd May. Captain King, R.N., naval agent.

PASSENGERS.

FOR SYDNEY.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Dangar; Major Pierce, Captain Wild, Messrs. Anderson, Hodgsen, Lindsay, Stoleby, Taylor, Hogg, Horne, Abram.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Miss Cattanaph, Messrs. Cunningham, Guille, Robertson, Kennedy, Chambers, Balfield, Laycock, James, and Hodgson, jun.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

London, 26th April.

The Australian February mails were delivered in London on the 12th and 18th of April.

The Queen and junior members of the Royal family were at Osborne, in good health.

The appointment of the Hon. Manners Sutton as Governor of Victoria, is corroborated. The Hon. A. Gordon succeeds him as Governor of Trinidad.

The Reform Bill debate excites unusual attention throughout England, causing doubt, dismay, and stagnation in nearly all branches of industry. The second reading is expected to be carried to-night by a small majority.

The Oaths Bill passed through the House of Lords, with an amendment declaring the acknowledgment of the Queen's supremacy a qualification for office.

The Fellows of Colleges Declaration Bill passed a second reading.

Colonel Torrens was defeated at Cambridge by nineteen votes.

The late election committees of the House of Commons have unseated twelve Liberals and two Conservatives, for bribery, &c.

Extensive emigration from Ireland to America continues, rendering labour scarce.

The cattle disease is steadily decreasing.

The impression prevails that the Jamaica Commissioners' report will be unfavourable to Governor Eyre.

Captain Semmes has been released from imprisonment by President Johnson, on his original parole.

The American Government has dispatched a naval force for the protection of their fisheries, and proposes negotiations with England for the final settlement of the question. Orders have been issued for the maintenance of neutrality on their Northern frontiers, where Fenians are assembled in force, with a view of attempting a raid on Niagara. Their movements are closely watched by British gunboats.

A terrible tornado passed over a portion of the United States, destroying 1000 persons.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt on the west coast of Norway.

The construction of a submarine tunnel is seriously contemplated between Calais and Dover by the Emperor Napoleon; plans, &c., are prepared.

Three hundred convicts have been shipped to Western Australia; Roupell, the forger, was to have been one of them, but was again retained.

The iron-clad steamer Northumberland has been launched.

The Archdeacon of Demarara has been nominated successor to Bishop Colenso.

In future, executions for murder are to be effected within the prisons.

The Great Eastern, with the new Atlantic telegraph cable, sails in the beginning of July.

The German Polar Expedition has sailed.

The steamship Nerbudda, with a crew of 50 hands, foundered on her voyage to Bombay.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

2000 GUINEA STAKES. — Lyons, first; Monarch of the Glen, second; The Knight of Cressy, third.

1000 GUINEA STAKES. — Repulse, first; Vayonette, second; Merella, third.

OBITUARY.

Gordon Cumming, the lion hunter; George Rennie, F.R.S.; Dr. Griffith, Bishop of Limerick; Dr. E. J. Seymour, F.R.S.; Mrs. Thomas Carlyle, Dowager Countess of Meath, Lady French, Lady Atherton, Countess Ellesmere, Lady Ponsonby, Lady Fremaine, Mr. Thornton, of the *Times*; Professor Dick, Lord Clinton; Doctors Babbington and Hodgkan, Admiral Basten, Judge Hargrave, General F. Campbell, Sir J. A. Douglass, Henry Hoare, and Fairholt, the artist.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 13th. — The political storm is gathering darkly. Though the Civil Rights Bill has become law against the will of the President, he is not bound to put it in force, and it is predicted that he will not do so. In this case, the majority intend impeaching him and deposing him. President Johnson betrays no fear of the sequel, and is showing an increased determination to extend justice to the Southern States. The Radicals are anxious for time before their next step. Having opposed the President's policy of reconstruction, they propose two measures—first, to exclude the Southern States from Congress until 1876, then to admit them on condition that the negroes be entitled to the elective franchise; second, a plan to admit States gradually, allowing negroes to vote or exclude them from the basis of representation altogether. The Radicals are aiming at making Chief Justice Chase President. At present they are powerful, and are exercising a tyranny unprecedented in the history of civilised government. The *Times* correspondent states: The history of this Session proves, there is no country where majorities rule so despotically, or where the people submit so patiently, as in America. Freedom of debate being now practically impossible. The Radicals flushed with victory, are avowing their intention of keeping the Southern States out altogether, and taxing them without representation. The President waits calm and resolved, dealing as if the welfare of the country depends upon the restoration of the Southern States to the Union; if not admitted, a war of races will result.

On the 12th April, the Senate passed the Loan Bill, and the President subsequently signed it.

The question of dealing with Jefferson Davis was again mooted, but nothing is decisively arranged. His health is giving way.

Money abundant. Gold, 126¼. Exchange on London, 135¼. Cotton, firm and active.

CANADA.

The excitement respecting the Fenian proceedings is subsiding. The Government has mustered out the surplus Volunteer corps, retaining 10,000 men as a standing army of observation on the frontier.

CONTINENTAL.

APPREHENDED WAR IN EUROPE.

The attitude of Austria and Prussia towards each other is very hostile. Both have been making warlike preparations, each side asking for explanations of the other's proceedings, still both declare no hostile intentions, but that their preparations have been solely as defensive measures. At last, when war appeared inevitable, Austria proposed, as proof of their respective pacific assurances, that each should disarm simultaneously. This proposal Prussia declined.

Italy has taken advantage of the warlike aspect of affairs to make preparations for attacking Venetia, and has entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Prussia with that view.

The Cabinet of Vienna has addressed a circular despatch to Prussia and the other European Powers, informing them that Austria's augmenting her forces in Venetia, is rendered necessary by the proceedings of the Italian Government.

France has signified to Italy that in the event of attacking Venetia she will not aid her. France declares for perfect neutrality.

Minor States of Germany are taking sides with Austria.

Prussia has demanded a reform of the Federal Constitution.

A rumoured collision between the Austrian and Italian troops at Rovigo is announced.

Prussia is evidently taking advantage of Austria's weakness. The situation is serious, but Austria remains impassive, and amidst increasing difficulties. 65,000 Italian troops concentrated between Bologna and Terafe, 35,000 near Pacenza, and more troops are being dispatched with large munitions of war. The Austrian Army in Venetia has been placed on a war footing. It consists of 150,000 men under Duke Albrecht.

Garibaldi has left the island of Caprera.

France is quietly getting an army of observation together, awaiting the course of events.

The first detachment of French troops will evacuate Mexico next November, the second, third, and last, in March and November next year.

The life of the Emperor of Russia has been attempted by a small land owner, who proves to be a lunatic. He fired a pistol at his Majesty, but his aim was perverted by a peasant, who was ennobled on the spot by the Emperor.

It is reported that Queen Victoria has expressed dissatisfaction at the conduct of Prussia.

Count Bismark's reply to the petitions in favour of maintaining peace, states that the King will, if possible, avoid war, but the Government cannot be guided by the consideration of national economy alone. The people must be prepared to make sacrifices.

CHINA.

The rebellion in the North is again assuming a serious aspect.

Telegraphic communication with Europe via Russia is on foot.

The British barque Czar was attacked by piratical junks while entering the harbour of Hongkong. The pirates were repulsed.

The general state of trade is satisfactory.

Arrangements are almost concluded which will be very favourable to British commerce. The natives appear anxious to cultivate more friendly alliances with foreigners.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

Business very dull, owing to financial failures in Bombay.

Several shipping disasters have occurred. Also, a land-slip at Port Camoring, doing much damage.

BOMBAY.

12th May.

There is an increasing demand for money. Bank bills, 6 months' sight, 276, nominal. General stagnation in trade since the receipt of late English telegrams. Several heavy failures imminent.

Asiatic Bank shares 40 per cent. discount. The Bank of India is to be wound up. Its losses are estimated at £280,000. A similar course will be adopted with the East India Bank.

Heartrending accounts received of the famine in Orisa.

Cotton cultivation in central Asia is becoming very extensive.

CEYLON.

Coffee shipments large, prospects for coming crop most favourable.

The most interesting topic is the extension of railways and cultivation.

Produce rules high. Cocoanut oil scarce, at 34s. per cwt.

MANILA.—Freights to London: Sugar, £3 2s. 6d.; hemp, £3 7s. 6d. Exchange, six months, 4s. 4d.

SHANGHAI.—Freights to London, £3. Exchange, 6s. 5½d.

HONGKONG.—Freights to London, £3. Exchange, 4s. 7d.

SINGAPORE.—Freights to London, dead weight, £2; light goods, £2 10s. Exchange, 4s. 7½d.

BOMBAY. — Freights to London—Cotton, hemp, and wool, £2; to Liverpool, £1 12s. 6d. Exchange, 2s. 1½d.

CALCUTTA.—Freights—Jute, £2; cotton, £2 10s. to £2 17s.

CEYLON.—Freights—for hides, £2 10s.; for coffee, in casks, £3 10s. Exchange, 2s. 1½d.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, 26th April.

IN commercial and financial business, great chronic distrust continues observable. Consols, 86¾ for delivery; 86¼ for account. Foreign securities greatly fallen. Discount, 5½ to 6 per cent. In the cotton market, prices are in favour of buyers.

Finance and Credit Shares have slightly improved. Reports current of anticipated failures render buyers more cautious.

Bameds Banking Co., and Kirkpatrick and Balguy, sugar refiners, have stopped payment.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Victorian 6 per cent., April and October, 103 to 104; New Zealand 6 per cent., 94 to 96; ditto 5 per cent., 72 to 74; New South Wales 5 per cent., 1866, no quotations; ditto, 1871 to 1876, 93 to 95; Queensland 6 per cent., January and July, 98 to 100; South Australian 6 per cent., 1878 and upwards, 105 to 107.

WOOL REPORT.

The probability of a continental war has caused great dulness in manufacturing districts, preventing speculation. The prices ruling at last sales have not been maintained. Should war arise before next sales, which are expected to commence 10th May, with catalogues amounting to about 150,000 bales, lower prices are anticipated. Fortunately stocks are light.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

HIDES.—Australian sales, small; prices lower.

BARK.—Mimosa, in fair demand. Most part of the stock sold. Best ground, £11 to £13 10s.

LEATHER.—Prices lower, best throughout 10d.

TALLOW.—Late sales have declined 2s. 6d. per cwt. on last month's rates. Fine Australian beef selling at 46s. on the spot, 46s. 9d. for forward delivery. Stock—5000 casks less than last year.

OILS.—Linseed, 2s. under last month; fine Sydney, 6d. cheaper; colonial sperm £125; Southern whale scarce.

RICE, lower; best Patna, 43s. 6d; Ceylon, 47s. 6d.

METALS.—Copper, market dull. English sheet, £90; Burra, £89; Wallaroo, £90; spelter, £24; quicksilver, 20s. a bottle lower.

SPIRITS.—Jamaica Rum, good, 3s. 6d.; brandies, a moderate business done, best brands, 5s. 2d.; seconds, 4s. 10d. All wines much lower.

SUGARS.—Stock 9000 tons less than last year, yet prices are 2s. lower. Markets dull. Mauritius, low to fine browns, 26s. to 29s.; fine crystalised, 38s.; clayed Manila, 38s. 6d.

COFFEE.—Best native and plantation Ceylon in demand; Mocha, scarce; inferior qualities, 1s. lower.

RICE.—Fine Caroline, £32 to £36.

CORN.—Best wheat, 1s. dearer. Best barley and oats in demand.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Thomas Brown, Wellington, Result, Lanarkshire, Glendower, Siam, White Star, Indian Empire, Robert Henderson, Alfred Hawley, Zephyr, Marco Polo, Champion of the Seas, City of Adelaide, General Lee, Norfolk, Damascus, Verulan, Mary Ann, Murray, Westbury, Fitzroy, La Hogue, Trafalgar.

DEPARTURES.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Wave of Life, White Rose, Racer, Joldar, Whittington, Ruahine (s.), Omar Pasha, Palm Tree, G. H. Warren, Star, and Tornado.

FOR SYDNEY.—Sir William Wallace, Cornwallis, Sir John Lawrence, Harvest Home, Tamerlane, Dundonald, Woolloomooloo, Beemah.

QUEENSLAND.—Great Pacific, Netherby, Norman.

NEW ZEALAND.—Lord Raglan, Napier, Bengal, Talbot, Viola, Lizzie Scott, Olive Mount.

ADELAIDE.—Jessie, Isabella, Phillip Nelson, Ernestine, Woodcock.

Number of ships on the berth sixty, viz.:—Victoria, 23. Sydney, 11. Queensland, 5. Adelaide, 11. Tasmania, 3. New Zealand, 6. Otago, 6.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

LONDON, May 8th.

A desperate attempt has been made to assassinate Count Bismark, Prime Minister of Prussia.

The whole Austrian army is placed on a war footing. Danger impending.

LONDON, May 9th.

Discount 9 per cent.

The Government has intimated an unwillingness to suspend the charter of the Bank of England (?).

The Spanish fleet bombarded Valparaiso on 30th March, doing great damage.

A great financial panic has occurred in England. Messrs. Overend and Gurney, the great bankers, have failed for an immense amount; also Sir Morton Peto, the great railway contractor, and the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association. Other large failures are imminent.

Latest advices state that Bank of England discounts were raised to 10 per cent.

Business is unsteady, owing to fears of Continental complications. It is fully expected that money will get dearer.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	...	...	...	£184 17 10
Gin	...	...	...	107 16 2
Whisky	...	...	...	56 9 0
Rum	...	...	...	286 0 0
Perfumed spirits	...	...	...	4 15 6
Wine	...	...	...	23 5 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	...	...	...	43 14 0
Tobacco and snuff	...	...	...	28 10 0
——— unmanufactured	...	...	...	86 16 0
Tea	...	...	...	14 17 0
Coffee and chicory	...	...	...	44 13 6
Sugar, refined	...	...	...	14 7 0
Dried fruits	...	...	...	55 0 0
Hops	...	...	...	5 17 6
Pilotage	...	...	...	54 11 0
Dues	...	...	...	1 0 0
Ad valorem	...	...	...	586 19 3
Package charge	...	...	...	209 12 0
Total	...	...	...	£1755 3 2

The import market continues quiet, and any alteration until after the arrival of the mail is unlikely. A small amount of business was done to-day at auction by Mr Cohen. Friend's stout, quarts, sold at 9s. 7d.; pints, 5s. 4d. At the Argyle Stores numerous parcels of tobacco were offered, but only a limited quantity was placed. Twists were very dull, and prices a shade lower; other descriptions sold fairly; Orion twist (damaged) brought 7½d. per lb.; Eagle ditto (sound), 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d.; Carrier Dove (tens) 12d.; Bucknor's ditto, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Isabella, ditto 1s.; Dingo (half pounds) 1s.; Aromatic, 1s. 10d.; Manila cigars and cheroots, 69s.

Mr. Henry Beit has by private contract disposed of the Gowrie Station on the Darling Downs district, Queensland, with 55,000 sheep, &c., for £60,000. It is reported to be a cash transaction.

Burt and Co. report having sold at the Annandale yards, this afternoon, 145 head of fat cattle, and 80 head, Mr. Williams', from £5 13s. to £7 13s.—average, £6 6s. 6d.; 65 head, Fraser's, very inferior, from £2 6s. to £5 17s.—average, £3 8s. 7d.

An extensive list of groceries, provisions, and oilmen's stores is advertised by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. for sale at their rooms, George-street, to-morrow (Tuesday).

The Beautiful Star (s.), from Auckland brought 383 oz. gold, and papers to the 1st instant. The *Southern Cross* of that date reports:—

The Customs receipts to-day amounted to £389 2s 11d; making a total for the month, ended to-day, of £12,989 12s 2d.

Messrs. Jones and Co. held a sale of drapery goods to-day, at their mart, which secured a good attendance and cleared out the stock.

Messrs. Turrell and Tonks held a trade sale of nails, hardware, &c., to-day, at which the following quotations were realised:—Ewbank's nails, 1 inch to 3 inch, 3¼d; horse nails, 7 lb. to 12 lb., 1¾d; locks, 22s; oval boilers, saucepans, and kettles, 3s 3d; brass pillar candlesticks, 1s 6¾d; brass chamber candlesticks, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; tin chamber candlesticks, 5¾d; tin tea and coffee pots, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; sheet zinc, 2¾d; composition piping, 27s per cwt.; gas brackets and pendants, 4s 3d; cheats, gasfitters' tools, 45s.

The South Australian *Register* of the 5th supplies the following:—

Flour.—A parcel of town and country brands together has been sold at £13 per ton.

Wheat.—The value is about 7s per bushel, but hardly any is offering.

General Merchandise.—A very limited amount of business has been done with imported goods to-day; we have only heard of a few small transactions. We understand that the Charlotte's cargo of timber will not be offered in this market, but in all probability will go on to one of the other colonies.

TUESDAY MORNING.

By the arrival of the Wonga Wonga (s.) at Adelaide, with the South Australian portion of the mails per R. M. S. Bombay, we are placed in possession of English commercial advices to the 9th of May. The news is highly important. The commercial panic hinted at in our latest telegram received by last mail appears to have commenced, and several heavy failures have occurred.

The wool market is unsettled, and prices are expected to rule lower. Tallow has declined 2s. 6d. per cwt. Exports to the colonies show a large increase on those of the previous month.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Buggies, Waggons, Spring-carts, &c.
MESSRS. MARTYN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Annandale Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MR. TINDALL.—At Beardmore and Stokes's Depot, at noon, Fat Sheep; at Victoria Yards, Petersham, at 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MESSRS. BEARDMORE AND STOKES.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Corn, and Wood.
MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.
MR. MEARES.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and Chaff.
MR. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.
MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, &c.; at his Stores, at 2 o'clock, Fruit.
MR. COCKBURN.—At the Burnbank Hotel, Balmain, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Stock-in-trade, License, Bar Fittings, Beer Engine, Billiard-bagatelle Table, Weatherboard Building, Casks, Kegs, &c.
MESSRS. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Chicory, Loaf Sugar, Biscuits, Raisins, Sperm Candles, Blacking, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, Dried Fruits, Oilmen's Stores, Vinegar, Beans, Coffee, Tea, Java Sugar, Preserved Provisions, Fish, Hams, Bacon, Flour, &c.
MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cut Glassware, Vases, Moons, Cap Shades, Earthenware, &c.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Glen Innes Run, with Sheep, Cattle, and Horses; the Mole River Run, with Sheep and Cattle, in the New England District.
MR. DEAN.—At the Argyle Stores, at 3 o'clock, Chilian Wheat and Flour.
MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—On Campbell's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
MR. STAFF.—At Church-street, Parramatta, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of a Grocer, shop Fixtures, Counter, Weighing Machine, Scales, Weights, Horse, Harness, Spring Cart, &c.
MR. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Sundries.
MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Mart, at 2 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.
MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.—Gardening operations necessary to be performed at this season of the year are not by any means favourable to display, and it is only by the exercise of great skill and assiduity that flower beds can be kept in trim, and a good variety of bloom secured. The Botanical Gardens, from their large area and inequality of surface, afford some special obstacles to neatness. Thus, for instance, the heavy showers of rain which fell during Sunday night carved deep ruts in some of the paths while much of the surface was swept off others, so that to repair the footways alone must require a considerable amount of labour. New ground is being broken up, and much has been done of late in the way of transplanting and re-arrangement. This, however, has not been suffered to interfere with the perfect cleanliness and order of the grounds; and the beds in the upper garden as well as the borders in the lower, invariably present a rich and beautiful appearance both as regards the diversity of flowers and the intermixture and quantity of colours. There is a large variety of short-growing plants and shrubs, but perhaps the most attractive of those now in bloom are the camellias and roses. Poinsettia pulcherrima, of which there are many fine specimens, is greatly to be admired, and its large crimson flowers have a most gorgeous appearance. Several trees—camphor, arbor vitæ, and white mulberry, &c.—in the upper garden have been lately removed, and it is intended to thin out others where duplicates now exist, in order to admit of the introduction of new species and to increase the variety and value of the collection as largely as possible. The new border extending along the western side of the lower garden affords a remarkable example of the luxuriant growth attainable in this climate under favourable conditions of soil and situation. It is not more than two years since it was planted with a miscellaneous collection of shrubs and plants, but everything has obtained an extraordinarily rapid development. At present this arboretum looks very healthy; and, let us hope, that its early maturity may not be too quickly followed by a decline in vigour. Standard trees are here planted at a distance of from thirty to forty feet apart, and they will ultimately occupy a greater portion of the space. These trees are nearly all described by large labels placed in front of them. The roadway has just been formed round by the western lodge, at the end of the parterre referred to, and a mound is being thrown up there for the construction of a rockery. Among other improvements in this neighbourhood there is to be erected a new fence of sawn wood timber in place of that which is now very unsightly and out of repair. The fence and the lodge will be covered with climbers. In the newly made lawn, a number of flower beds are to be immediately formed and planted. One of the most interesting parts of the garden is that near the rustic lodge at the corner, the geometric figures of the beds laid out in the order of the Natural Arrangement, forming a very ornamental picture. The soil, however, chiefly consisted of silt from the harbour; and, owing to its sterility, many of the plants died off last year. This made some of the divisions look rather bare, and also greatly diminished their utility to persons seeking information. Fresh soil is being substituted to a depth of eighteen inches, and this defect will, therefore, be remedied. The ponds immediately in front of the head of Farm Cove have been cleaned out, and a retaining wall built to exclude the salt water. At the south end culverts are being constructed, which will allow of drainage while it will intercept the silt brought down from the upper garden. The pond, or rather the mud-flat, was at every tide filled with salt water, which permeating the soil around, rendered cultivation there impossible. Flower borders will be made on either side of the lower pond. The silt has been placed on the lawn to the east, and will be raked over, or, in some places, dug in. The grass will no doubt quickly spring up through the coating of silt, and the lawn will thus be levelled ere the return of spring, without the labour and expense of returfing. The large rockery in the central portion of the eastern side of the ground is being extended; and at the corner near the east lodge additional parterres are to be made, and those already formed are to be enlarged. A drinking fountain has been placed at the entrance gate, and this will be a great convenience, especially in the summer time, when the Gardens are generally thronged with children as well as adults. The magnificent mounds of rockwork form a fine embellishment to this part of the grounds; the interstices are well stocked with suitable plants, and the effect of the whole is rich and ornate. The avenue which formerly existed between the Upper and Lower Gardens is being gradually taken into the latter. The design is to substitute a circular walk in its place, and to merge the rest of the ground into the Lower Garden, the lawn to slope by a gentle descent to the water's edge. A strip of ground on the outer side of the path will be planted, and is to join on to the borders existing at either end. This would be a most desirable improvement. A beginning has been made; but this is a work of such magnitude that, taking into account the limited means at the disposal of the Director of the Gardens, its accomplishment must be remote and contingent. The large area at the head of Farm Cove, which is only covered with shoal water at high tide, can scarcely be classed under the category of "Botanic Gardens," although it is very much to be regretted that long ere this it has not been reclaimed and incorporated with them, for as it at present exists it is an unmitigated nuisance. The action of the sun on the refuse deposited in the mud generates a rank and sickening odour which, when the wind blows from the north, renders the most frequented parts of the lower Garden quite unbearable. The fetid and loathsome slough is an eyesore; and it is a pity that it should be suffered to poison health when by the expenditure of a comparatively small amount it might be made to contribute to the instruction, refinement, and recreation of the public. It was the intention of the Administration in power some two years ago to reclaim this land, which in extent is about four acres. A sum of £1500 was placed on the Estimates of 1864 and, it is believed, voted by the Legislative Assembly for the construction of a retaining wall. Plans were prepared, but at present there are no indications of the work being commenced. The design was to form a carriage drive from Macquarie-street round by the battery, entering the Gardens either over an archway or by the side of the Governor's bathing-house, going on along the margin of Farm Cove to Mrs. Macquarie's Chair. Thence it was to have been continued along the side of Woolloomooloo Bay, verging into the carriage road of the Domain somewhere near the Corporation Baths. There was some objection to the project on the ground that a carriage drive constructed as proposed would shut off the gardens from the harbour. That objection, however, could not be urged against the making of a foot way—a work which could be performed at a small expenditure for labour only, since much of what would be required to be done would be simply to level the track which nature has already formed. A more beautiful promenade could not be obtained here, or, indeed, anywhere else.

SNAGGING THE MURRUMBIDGEE.—The *Sydney Morning Herald* of 9th instant remarks that no question has ever met with such little attention at the hands of New South Wales Governments as that of rendering the large streams of the interior of the colony navigable for steamers of light draught; and though the matter has been frequently brought under their notice, they have displayed a little interest in it. It was, therefore, with considerable surprise and surprise that the residents of the valleys of the Murrumbidgee learned that the sum of £3000 had been voted by Parliament for the purpose of having their river snagged; and the moment was anxiously awaited when operations should be commenced. Only a few days since, the gentleman appointed to superintend this important work arrived in Gundagai, intending to commence his labours at this part of the river, and work downwards with the current; but no sooner had he made some preliminary preparation to proceed than he received instructions to depart to Wagga Wagga, for the purpose of starting near that township. Why, it may reasonably be asked, should such a change in the original programme chalked out by Government take place so suddenly? To whose influence are the people of Wagga Wagga indebted for this favour? Or do the authorities in Sydney really believe that such is the correct course to pursue, and that near Wagga Wagga is the proper place at which to commence operations? We hardly think this latter possible; for, giving the gentleman who superintends the department to which this work belongs credit for even a very trifling knowledge of the subject, we cannot believe that he entertains any other than the opinion that by following such a course a large sum of money would be thrown away, and a grievous injury be inflicted on the residents of the Gundagai and Tumut districts. To those who look at this matter with an impartial eye, the idea of starting from Wagga Wagga, and working up stream, seems perfectly ridiculous, and can only result in swamping money that was principally intended to be expended for the purpose of enabling the residents of the rich agricultural lands of the Tumut and Gundagai districts to compete successfully with the growers of South Australia. This can only be done by opening up the river, and thus offering an easy and speedy means of transit for their surplus produce. If such an outlet is not provided, our markets will soon be over-stocked, while at the same time an actual scarcity will prevail lower down the river. The free selection clause in the Land Act has been liberally taken advantage of in this district; and, as a natural result, an immense area of land has been placed under cultivation. These persons look upon the comparatively unproductive Riverine country as the market nature intended they should supply; and if the Murrumbidgee was rendered navigable for a line of steamers, so that their produce might be cheaply conveyed to that district, a mutual benefit might be the result. This can never be, however, while foolish counsels are allowed to prevail; and while political partiality is allowed to guide the expenditure of public money, this part of the country cannot expect to become prosperous, and South Australian farmers will continue to get enriched at our expense. The residents of South Gundagai, understanding perfectly the injury about to be inflicted upon them, have taken up this matter warmly, and on Monday last met together for the purpose of drawing up a memorial to the Government, which they intend forwarding to Tumut and Adelong for signature, and then transmitting to head-quarters. This memorial clearly shows the utter absurdity of starting at Wagga Wagga, and working up against the current, which could not be done without the aid of steam-power, and it can hardly fail to have the desired effect. If our Southern neighbours had always manifested the same interest in what equally concerned them, their position would now be other than it is.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—We take the following from the London *Spectator*:—"There is a strange man in existence who, by the laws of chance, must in all probability have spent half his lifetime in studying arithmetical coincidences, and has at last been rewarded by finding such a one as he might have hunted for through half a century without discovering. The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the observations of a correspondent on a pair of triple coincidences, which may (very unlikely) become one of quadruple coincidences, between the figures of dates affecting the life of Louis Philippe and the same dates for the life of Louis Napoleon:—

	Louis Philippe Ascended the throne in 1830			Louis Napoleon Proclaimed Emperor in 1853		
Date of his birth	1	1	1	2	0	8
	7	7	8	5	5	8
Birth of Queen	1	1	1	2	0	8
	7	8	3	5	6	8
Marriage	1	1	1	2	0	8
	8	8	3	6	6	9
	1848	1848	1848	1869	1869	1869
	in which year he abdicated.			in which year		?

Here the treble coincidences that are certain is that the date of the birth, of the wife's birth, and of the marriage of each monarch, when added in a vertical column to the last figure of the date of his coming to the throne, produce the same answer for each addition, though, of course, a different answer for the two monarchs. The fourth coincidence, not yet verified, and, of course, in the highest degree improbable, which it suggests, is that the date so obtained in the Emperor's case should be the date of a similar event to that which this process gave in Louis Philippe's case. If that high improbability should happen, mathematicians would certainly assert that it was mathematically much more likely than not that there was a reason for this arithmetical coincidence, though what reason it would be difficult for the greatest wisdom to conjecture."

A NEGRO SCULPTRESS.—Writing to the *Athenæum*, from Rome, a correspondent says:—An interesting novelty has sprung up amongst us, in a city where all our surroundings are of the olden time. Miss Edmonia Lewis, a lady of colour, has taken a studio in Rome, and works as a sculptress in one of the rooms formerly occupied by the great master Canova. She is the only lady of her race in the United States who has thus applied herself to the study and practice of sculptural art, and the fact is so remarkable and unique that a brief sketch of her life, given almost in her own words, will, I am sure, be acceptable to the wide circle of your readers. "My mother," she told me only last Monday, "was a wild Indian, and was born in Albany, of copper colour, and with straight, black hair. There she made and sold mocassins. My father, who was a negro, and a gentleman's servant, saw her and married her. I was born at Greenhigh, in Ohio. Mother often left her home, and wandered with her people, whose habits she could not forget, and thus we her children were brought up in the same wild manner. Until I was twelve years old I led this wandering life, fishing and swimming," she added with great glee, "and making mocassins. I was then sent to school for three years in M'Graw, but was declared to be wild, they could do nothing with me. Often they said to me, 'Here is your book, the book of Nature; come and study it.' From this school I was sent to another, at Oblin, in Ohio, where I remained four years, and I thought of returning to wild life again; but my love of sculpture forbade it. Some friends recommended me to go to England, but I thought it better first to study in Rome." And here she is, the descendant and member of a much injured race, struggling against ignorant prejudice, but with genius enough to prove that she bears the image of Him who made all nations under the sun. Whilst her youth and her colour claim our warmest sympathies, Miss Edmonia Lewis has a very engaging appearance and manners. Her eyes and the upper part of her face are fine; the crisp hair and thick lips, on the other hand, bespeak her negro paternity. *Naïve* in manner, happy and cheerful, and all-unconscious of difficulty, because obeying a great impulse, she prattles like a child, and with much simplicity and spirit pours forth all her aspirations. At present, she has little to show; she appeals to the patronage and protection of the civilised and the Christian world. There is the cast of a bust of Colonel Shaw, who commanded the first coloured regiment that was ever formed, and who died "a leader for all time in Freedom's Chivalry." The bust was executed from a photograph, and now, as a commission from the sister of Colonel Shaw, is being transferred to marble. Another commission is a bust of Mr. Dio. Lewis, I believe of New York. Her first ideal group was to be executed under promise for some gentlemen in Boston, and, in the true spirit of a heroine, she has selected for her subject 'The Freedwoman on first hearing of her Liberty.' She has thrown herself on her knees, and, with clasped hands and uplifted eyes, she blesses God for her redemption. Her boy, ignorant of the cause of her agitation, hangs over her knees and clings to her waist. She wears the turban which was used when at work. Around her wrists are the half-broken manacles, and the chain lies on the ground still attached to a large ball. "Yes," she observed, "so was my race treated in the market and elsewhere." It tells with much eloquence a painful story.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, by a certain Indenture of Conveyance and Assignment, bearing date the eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and made between CLEMENT OXLEY CLEMENTS and THOMAS CLEARY, of Singleton, in the colony of New South Wales, Storekeepers, carrying on business in partnership under the style or firm of "Clements and Cleary," of the first part; FREDERICK BOYCE PALMER, of Sydney, in the said colony, Merchant, and HORACE WOOLNOUGH, of Sydney aforesaid, Merchant, Trustees for the purposes hereinafter mentioned and hereinafter designated Trustees of the second part; and the several Creditors of the said Clements and Cleary of the third part; for the considerations therein mentioned, the said Clements and Cleary did convey, transfer, and assign unto the said Trustees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, all and singular the estate, property, and effects of them, the said Clements and Cleary, whatsoever and wheresoever, for the benefit of all their creditors as therein expressed. And, further, that the said indenture was duly executed by the said Clements and Cleary and the said Trustees, and duly attested according to the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales, in that behalf made and provided. And, further, that the said indenture now lies at the office of Messieurs STEPHEN and STEPHEN, Solicitors, New Pitt-street, Sydney, for inspection and execution.

Dated this eighth day of June, A.D., 1866.

CLEMENT OXLEY CLEMENTS,
F. B. PALMER,
HORACE WOOLNOUGH,
THOMAS CLEARY,

Witness to the signatures of the said Clement Oxley Clements, Frederick Boyce Palmer, and Horace Woolnough,

G. B. ELLIOTT, J.P.

And to the signature of the said Thomas Cleary,

W. C. LESLIE, J.P.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1470421

General Post Office,
Sydney, 16th May, 1866.

TENDERS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED MAILS are invited. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Post Office in the colony.
No tender will be considered unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

Conveyance of Mails to and from :	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Warren and Mount Harris via Drungliass, once a week.	Thursday, 21st June, at 11 o'clock a m.

J. DOCKER.

General Post Office, New South Wales,
1st June, 1866.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—It is hereby notified, that on and after the 1st July, 1866, the Post Office Money Order system will be extended to the following places, viz. :—

Balmain — Marulan
Balranald — Moama
Bendemeer — Newtown
Bourke — Paddington
Branxton — Tabulam
Casino — Tarcutta
Coonabarabran — Urana
Gunnedah — Wallsend
Gundaroo — Warialda
Hay — Walgett
Lochinvar — Wollombi.

J. DOCKER.

The Treasury,
Queensland, 17th January, 1866.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN BRISBANE OR SYDNEY, AND BATAVIA OR SINGAPORE, VIA TORRES' STRAITS.—The Queensland Government having in contemplation the establishment of a Monthly Mail Service between Queensland and Great Britain, via Torres' Straits and Singapore, sealed TENDERS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 25th of June, 1866, for the conveyance of the English Mails, monthly, for a period of three or five years, from and to Brisbane and Batavia, calling at Port Denison and Cape York.

Persons tendering are invited to state the amount for which they would be disposed to extend this service to Singapore and Sydney ; and separate offers will be received for Monthly services between Singapore or Batavia and Cape York and between Cape York and Brisbane.

Tenders to state the amount of passenger accommodation of 1st and 2nd class, the tonnage, horse-power, and speed of the steamers to be employed, and whether propelled by screw or paddles ; also to state the time at which the service can be commenced.

The contract will embrace the conveyance of all mails put on board, whether British, colonial, or foreign.

The vessels will be required to convey the officer in charge of the mails free of cost.

Tenders for this service being called for the purpose of being laid before the Queensland Parliament, the Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The contractor and two sureties (whose signatures must be attached to the tender) will be required to enter into a bond for the due performance of the contract.

Further information may be obtained on application at this office, or by applying to Messrs. JULYAN and SERGEAUNT, Crown Agents, 6, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, London.

Tenders to be addressed to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, Brisbane, and marked "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails via Torres' Straits."

JOSHUA P. BELL.

A CARD.—WILLIAM HOLT, Carriage Manufacturer and Importer of American Buggies, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street. Carriages sold on commission and taken in exchange. Persons writing to, or forwarding vehicles to him, will please note the address, as several mistakes have been made lately in consequence of the vehicles not being properly addressed. Illustrated Catalogues and price list of carriages forwarded, free, on application.

TO MERCHANTS, GRAZIERS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN PASTORAL PURSUITS.—Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON begs to announce that he has, at the solicitation of several influential gentlemen connected with the pastoral interest, made arrangements to undertake the disposal of FAT STOCK by auction or private sale as may be required.

Mr. THOMSON having formerly been actively engaged in the management of sheep and cattle for many years in this colony, and latterly in business in Bligh-street, believes that he is sufficiently well known to enable all interested to form an opinion of his ability to conduct the business he is now about to enter into as well as of his integrity in the disposal of stock entrusted to him for sale, he considers it therefore unnecessary to say more than that he has engaged a gentleman of experience who will meet stock on their arrival, conduct them to the Sale Yards, and see them properly classified and arranged for sale.

SOMERSET NURSERY, GEORGE-STREET, PARRAMATTA, N.S.W.

I have much pleasure in intimating to the public in general of this and the adjacent colonies that I have added considerably to my stock of ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., &c., and beg to proffer my thanks to those who have so liberally supported me since my commencement in business.

My stock of fruit trees, I venture to say, is the finest in New South Wales.

I beg to assure the public in general that my highest ambition is to give satisfaction to all, of whom I give special invitation to visit Somerset Nursery, and flatter myself that they will pronounce it, for utility and effect, order and neatness, the only emporium in the colony, bidding fair, ultimately, to bear comparison with many of the far-famed British nurseries.

My new Descriptive Catalogue for '66 and '67 is now ready, and I shall be happy to forward same, per post or otherwise, on application.

JAMES PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta, N. S. W.

ALCOCK and CO.'S Blackwood Billiard Tables, warranted to stand the test of any climate.
Manufactory, Russell-street, Melbourne.
JAMES GRAHAM, Agent, Produce Stores, Circular Quay, Sydney.
A good assorted stock always on hand.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, Club Houses, Hotel Keepers, &c.— Just landed ex Pegasus, and on SALE by the undersigned, Four BILLIARD-BAGATELLE TABLES, slate beds, vulcanised indiarubber cushions, adjusting legs, with all the recent improvements, warranted to have all the accuracy and speed of the billiard table ; from the patentee, the celebrated maker to her Majesty, the nobility, and the principal club houses in England—G. E. Magnus. Also, his Patent Enamelled Slate Baths, Chimney-pieces, &c.
W. PATTEN, Australian Marble Works, 342 and 344, Pitt-street.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth, Indiarubber Knife-boards, Silversmiths' Soap, for cleaning and polishing silver, electro-plate, plate-glass, &c. Scotch, French, London, Russian, and other Glues. Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for house protection, travellers and officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol Carbines. (Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition prize medal awarded, 1862. Beware of counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition. Address—COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London ; also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

STOCKTON CHEMICAL WORKS, NEWCASTLE.
GEORGE BARROW and CO., Manufacturers of Sulphuric and other Acids.
These works are now in full operation, producing sulphuric and muriatic acid of the finest quality.
The undersigned, having assumed the AGENCY, are prepared to supply the trade. Samples to be seen, and prices obtained, at their office, 348, George-street.
JOSEPH WARD and CO.

TURKISH BATH, BLIGH-STREET.
Open Daily for Ladies and Gentlemen.

"A very important addition has been made to our means of preventing and treating disease by the revival of the Roman or Turkish Bath." "This you should be acquainted with, or you will find your patients know more about it than you do yourselves, and nothing can be conceived more damaging to your prospects of professional success."—T. Spencer Wells Lecture to the Grosvenor-place School of Medicine.—MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.

"But the Bath is of still greater importance to the healthy than the sick ; for to be kept well is better than to be cured, and a harmless, luxurious, invigorating, and life-prolonging recreation, is better than all medicine." "The bath is to the individual man, comprising his liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants."—Dr. ERASMUS WILSON.

"I am more and more, every day persuaded, by my experience of the great value of the Turkish Bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted, again into youth."—Sir JOHN FYFE, M.D., introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.

"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans, who use the Turkish bath, are almost free from consumption ; while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to the disease."—Dr. BARTER.

"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—URQUHART.

"The Turkish bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—Dr. MILLIGEN, Physician to the Sultan.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from 10s a tooth. M. EMANUEL, 328, George-street.

TEETH STOPPED, 5s ; TEETH EXTRACTED, 2s 6d. M. EMANUEL, Dentist, George-street.

OBSERVE the ADDRESS.—M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist, 328, George-street.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, Paddington, June 11th, 1866.—Mr. HUGH EVANS HOOD has carefully and skilfully dispensed and registered 137,731 prescriptions since he opened the above establishment on the 12th July, 1861.
INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, and SORE THROATS are instantly relieved and ultimately cured by HOOD'S SYRUP OF HOREHOUND and COLT'SFOOT ; 1s 6d and 2s 6d per bottle.
H. E. HOOD, Dispensing Chemist.

INFLUENZA. INFLUENZA. INFLUENZA.—Balsam of Horehound and Linseed is universally esteemed as a certain cure for this distressing epidemic. In bottles 1s and 2s. Prepared by A. ABRAHAM, Chemist, 446, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

INFLUENZA.—5000 cured by eating our sumptuous 1s MEALS—try them. 4, Hunter-street.

NO MORE INFLUENZA.—An old remedy and a sure one.—We ask no more of any one than to give JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT a fair trial, to prove it will cure the various diseases for which it is recommended. It has, it will, and it can cure coughs, colds, whooping cough, croup, and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of consumption, where all other remedies fail to do any good. Let the afflicted give it a trial. For sale by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Purge the system at this season of the year with a few doses of this wonderful medicine. It acts upon the liver and stomach, purifying the blood and assisting digestion. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists throughout the world.

THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, invented and manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Spasms, Neuralgia, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hooping Coughs, Asthma, immediately relieved, and most cases cured, by FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. It is largely employed in hospital and private practice by the highest members of the medical profession as a remedy of intrinsic value in the above diseases. In tropical climates it is used, par excellence, as the remedy in Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery.

The Right Honorable Earl Russell graciously transmitted to me, R. Freeman, the inventor and manufacturer of Chlorodyne, the following extract of a despatch from Acting Consul Webb, dated Manila, September 17th, 1865 :—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects in epidemic Cholera has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Numerous testimonials from the most eminent members of the medical profession enclosed with each bottle ; also full and explicit directions. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, by the inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., and by all chemists. None genuine without the words, "Freeman's Original Chlorodyne" on the stamp around each bottle.

Wholesale agents, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR HORSES.—GIBTON'S ERADICATING WORM AND CONDITION POWDER.—These powders are recommended as a safe and certain remedy for destroying every species of worm that afflicts the horse, as they supersede all other medicines, by giving him additional strength and vigour, purifying his blood, and adding a fine gloss to his coating, and may be given without making any alteration in his food, or intermission in his labour. Sold in boxes, at 3s 9d., accompanied by a "Treatise on Worms." The public are particularly requested to observe that the signature of Robt. N. Gibton is on each wrapper. Sole wholesale agent, W. EDWARDS, 38, Old Change, London. Sold by most respectable chemists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. Sold by all druggists, and wholesale only by the agents, Messrs. M. A. WORMS and CO., 249, George-street, next London Chartered Bank.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES have for sixty years held a distinguished reputation, and are still and increasingly patronised by the highest names in rank, respectability and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility in their own families. It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality that one-half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of worms. As the safe restorer of infantile health, in this critical state, many anxious mothers, who have successfully had recourse to these lozenges, can gratefully testify to their excellence.

Wholesale Agent, EDWARDS, 38, Old Change, late of 67, St. Paul's, whose name is on the Government stamp. Sold in packets at 1s. 1½d., and boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by most respectable chemists.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION, &c.—NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient ; are mild in their operation ; safe under any circumstances ; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by chemists, druggists, and storekeepers in all parts of the world.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER greatly expedites the Family Wash ; lathers freely, and saves soap and soda. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by E. and W. PAUL, Sydney ; and by Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

FOR SALE, 20,000 hardy PINES and SHRUBS, suitable for exposed situations, in pots, at £5 per 100. Apply to JAMES PEARCE, Randwick.

M'CARROLL, SOUTH HEAD ROAD. SEVENTH BRANCH.

The South Head Road has had a trial,
And no one there will make denial,
Of what a saving has been made
Since Branch the Seventh started trade.
It always has been said before,
M'Carroll brings the prices lower,
The Seventh branch upholds his name,
The public see how much they gain,
The rush of trade will plainly show,
M'Carroll's is the place to go ;
No other shops can sell as cheap,
Supplies like his they cannot keep.
And they themselves will fairly say,
To sell like him, it will not pay ;
This is the solid reason why,
From far and near they come to buy !

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter mutton ..	3½d	Spice beef ..	5d
Fore ditto ditto ..	2½d	Round beef, cooked ..	5d
By whole or half sheep	3d	German sausage ..	5d
Mutton chops ..	3½d	Black pudding ..	4d
Rump steaks ..	4d	Beef sausage ..	2½d
Beef steaks ..	2½d	Pork ditto ..	6d
Boiling beef ..	2½d	Legs of pork ..	6d
Corn beef ..	2½d	Loins of pork ..	7d
Best ribs of roast beef ..	3d	Veal ..	5d
Sirloin ditto ..	4d	Suet ..	8d
Hind quarter beef ..	3½d	Ox tongues	1s 8d each
Fore quarter beef ..	3d		

PHILIP M'CARROLL,
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern.
Corner of Pitt and Market streets, Sydney.
William-street, Woolloomooloo.
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road.
189, South Head Road.
Botany, near Hollinshed's, and Cumberland-street, near the Watchhouse.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.
Muntz metal and nails
Ginger, bleached and unbleached
Turkey opium, canary seed
Borracci juice, cream of tartar
Refined saltpetre, quinine
Holloway's pills and ointment
Colman's and Keene's mustards
Robinson's patent groats
Turps, white lead, red lead
Yellow ochre, umber, patent driers
Bluestone, bright varnish
Red paint, lampblack, venetian red
Painters' brushware
Spring steel, first quality, 2 x ¼ and 2¼ x ¼
Cast steel, first quality, ¾ and ⅞
Ditto ditto, second ditto, ⅞
Double shear steel, 1¾ x ⅝, 2 x ⅝, 1¼ x ½
Cotton waste, galvanized iron tube
Galvanized iron and black tubing
Candle cotton, French wire nails
Hair seating, 18, 20, 22, 24 inch
Porter corks, bottling wire
Block tin, grain tin, Ewbank's nails
Corrugated iron, galvanized iron tiles, &c.
HENRY CHATTO and CO., Treasury Auction Rooms.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Younger's ale, bulk and bottle
Aitken's fine ale, ale in pints
Pim's dark brandy, old tom, gin
Three-bushel bags, wide coarse bagging
White lead, patent driers, varnish
Paints in oil, all colours ; gold size
Zinc, white paint, graining colours
Antifriction grease, washing blues
Bryant and May's matches, vestas, blacking, &c.
Block black lead, the finest quality
Gosnell's perfumery and brushware, &c.
Solazzi juice, No. 1, &c.
FRANCIS MACNAB and CO.

TOBACCO.—The undersigned are in receipt of regular shipments of the well-known Eagland Twist.
WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Custom House-buildings.

GALVANIZED IRON.—On SALE.—Galvanized iron, flat sheets, 72 x 24 inch, and 72 x 30 inch, "Best Gospel Oak "
Galvanized corrugated iron, 24 and 26 gauge, 6, 7, 8 feet
Galvanized tinned iron tiles, 26 and 28 gauge.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., 398, George-street.

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES, &c.—
Eagle Mower and Reapers, £25 each
Monitor Champion Mowers, £35 each
Buckeye Mowers, £35 each
Horse Hayrakes, with driver's seat, £8 10s each
Revolving Rakes, £3 each
Horse Hayforks for stacking, 50s each
Ploughs, one to two horse, from 50s to 80s, extra shares.
S. HEBBLEWHITE and CO ,
292, Pitt, and 432, George streets.

AMERICAN Improved COOKING RANGES, from 90s. each. HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 292, Pitt-street, and 432, George-street.

OFFICE, PARLOUR, and LAUNDRY STOVES, S. HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 292, Pitt, and 432, George streets.

GOSPEL OAK GALVANIZED IRON Tinned and Untinned. Obtained the only Prize Medal in the Trade at the International Exhibition of 1862.
This is the oldest manufacture in the galvanized iron trade, it having been established at Messrs. J. and E. Walker's, Gospel Oak-street Mills, Tipton, Staffordshire, in 1842, and for some years was sold under the name of the late firm of Morewood and Rogers.
It is now to be obtained through all merchants, and only of
WILLIAM LEE, Sole Agent, 74, King William-street, London.
Observe the Brand as follows :—
"Walkers, G 'anchor' O, Gospel Oak, Tinned." — "Crown, double R Gospel Oak Untinned."

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings of every description, by the case or bale, from 4d per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangers' canvas, 4½d per yard ; boiled, raw, and colza oil, turps, &c., always on hand.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene oil, gold leaf, brushware, and every description of colours, cheaper than any other house in the trade, at WALTER RENNY'S, 170, Pitt-street.

GUANO. — Anglo-Australian Guano Company's (limited) PHOSPHO-GUANO, £8 a ton, including bags. Samples bags may be obtained at 8s. each.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Agent, 477, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street ; or of
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY have a large quantity of DRY ASHES and OLD LIME to dispose of, suitable for filling in reclaimed wharfs. Application for the same to be made to the Engineer, at the Works.

INVESTMENT.—A piece of freehold LAND, fronting Prince and Cumberland streets, with houses producing a good income, for SALE. Part of purchase can remain on mortgage FREEHOLDER, Bransgrove's Hotel, George-st.

STATIONS FOR SALE.
Several very superior Stations, with sheep, in the
Gwydir
Lachlan, and
Bligh Districts of New South Wales.
And in Queensland—
On Fitzroy Downs
On the Nogoa
In the Leichhardt and
The Kennedy Districts,
with sheep and cattle ; all lightly stocked.
These stations are all of the highest class. Also
Some splendid blocks of unstocked country on the West Bogan.
CORNISH and HAY, June 8th.

STORE SHEEP.—
15,000 maiden ewes, in lots to suit purchasers
9000. 2 and 4 tooth, ditto
30,000 prime store wethers, 3, 4, and 5 years, ditto.
P. N. TREBECK, Stock and Station Broker, 60, Margaret-street.

STORE CATTLE.—
2000 prime bullocks, near Dubbo
500 spayed cows, and 500 bullocks, Glen Innes
2000 mixed, Culgoa River
Several choice lots, in New England, Clarence, and borders of Queensland.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Batch of first-class horses from Mittagong
Well-bred hackney and harness horses from Kiama
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c.

First-class Horses from Mittagong.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions from G. T. Riley, jun., Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A thoroughbred pony mare, 4 years old, by Bungarribee, out of a Gratis mare ; perfectly quiet to ride
A very handsome bay mare, quiet in saddle, and a very neat lady's hackney
A Taffey pony, good in saddle and harness
A pair of bay buggy horses, 4 and 5 years old, nearly 15 hands high, and a good match. Also,
Several first-class hackneys, side-saddle horses, and harness horses, all in excellent condition.

Batch of Horses from the Stud of A. Berry, Esq.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions, from A. Berry, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock (if arrived),
A batch of upstanding well-bred horses, in good condition, adapted for hackneys and buggy or carriage horses.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. John Madden to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock,
20 head broken and unbroken horses, from 4 to 6 years old, in good condition, a very useful lot.

Fat Cattle. THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by William Fraser, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Annandale Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
200 head of fat cattle.

Fat Cattle on THURSDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. G. D. Lane to sell by auction, at the Annandale Yards, on THURSDAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
196 head of prime fat cattle, represented as a very choice lot.

Horses, from the South Country.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Andrew Gibson, Esq., of Tiranna, to sell by auction, as above,
80 head of first-class broken and unbroken horses.
About 30 of the above are broken.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—The sale will be punctually at half-past 2 o'clock, on account of the shortness of the days.

Springing Cows and Heifers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock punctually.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Mr. Nicholls to sell by auction, as above,
20 young and quiet springers, all broken to bail, and used to hand feeding.
Terms, cash.
The attention of private gentlemen, dairymen, and others is specially directed to this sale, as it is seldom so useful a lot finds its way to this market.

Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep.

MR. W. TINDALL will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at Beardmore and Stokes's Depot, 775, George-street South, at noon,
About 160 fat sheep, from the Hunter.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

Victoria Yards, Petersham.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. James Dale to sell, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 12th June, at 2 o'clock,
72 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Pearse, Son, and Brydon to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, 14th June, at 11 o'clock,
192 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers—the noted JP brand.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from R. Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, 14th June, at 11 o'clock,
1200 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, on Wednesday.

HARRISON and JONES are instructed by Honorable S. D. Gordon, Esq., to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, 13th June, at 2 o'clock,
200 head prime fat cattle.

G M. PITT has received instructions from H. Newcomen, Esq., to sell by auction, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, on THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock,
200 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.
These cattle will be at the yards early on Thursday for inspection of intending purchasers, and will not be sold privately.

LAVERACK and GIBSON sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Hay, straw, maize ; on FRIDAY, at 11, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms cash.

S GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

Hay, Straw, Corn, and Wood.

BEARDMORE and STOKES will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, corn, and wood.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, &c. At Stores, at 2 o'clock,
Fruit.

COOLOO, near Liverpool.

To Farmers, Butchers, Dairymen, and others.

W. G. HENFREY has been instructed by Captain John Evans, to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 13th June, at his Farm, Cooloo, Liverpool, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The whole of his stock, consisting of the following valuable cattle, viz.,
14 fat bullocks, broken
9 heifers, from 18 months to 2 years old
11 steers, ditto ditto
2 bulls, 5 to 8 years old
1 bull, 18 months
3 mares in foal, broken to saddle and harness
1 filly, 2 years old, broken to saddle
1 gelding, broken to carry a lady
1 bullock dray, 5 yokes and bowes, bullock chains, &c.
1 spring cart
1 horse dray, 1 plough, nearly new
1 roller, 1 winnowing machine, screens, sieves, thermometer, churns, cheese vats, dairy utensils, kitchen utensils, household furniture, &c.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

A luncheon will be provided. Conveyances to the sale can be had at Liverpool.

To Dairymen, Graziers, Butchers, &c.

Ashfield Park Dairy.

W. G. HENFREY has been favoured with instructions to sell, on the premises, at Ashfield by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June,
The goodwill of the above dairy (now doing a business of 100 quarts milk daily) ; together with about 50 head cattle, consisting of cows with calves at foot, milch cows, dry cows and springers, 2 stanch cart-horses, saddle horses, dray horse, drays, harness, milk carts, cans, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of household furniture.
Further particulars will shortly appear.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Postponed in consequence of the Rain.

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, advertised for yesterday, and postponed in consequence of the inclement state of the weather.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock.

Clearing-out Sale at the Burnbank Hotel, Balmain.
Household Furniture, Stock-in-trade, Licenses, Bar Fittings, Beer-engine, Fixtures, Glass Cases, Kitchen Utensils, Glass and China ; full-sized Slate-bottomed Billiard-Bagatelle Table, Cues, Balls, &c. ; also a movable Weather-boarded Building, Casks, Cases, kegs, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at the Burnbank Hotel, Balmain, on THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon, without the slightest reserve,
The whole of the above.
Terms, cash.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.

Large and attractive Auction Sale, at the Argyle Bond, WEDNESDAY MORNING.

CHOICE PARCELS OF NEGROHEAD,
Favourite Brands Cavendish, tens and ½-lbs.

Important to Tobacconists, Grocers, Merchants, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Argyle Bond, on WEDNESDAY, 13th June, at 11 o'clock,

NEGROHEAD.

15 half-tierces, Childrey and Jones	20 half-tierces, Raglan
7 half-tierces, Coronet	25 quarter-tierces, IXL
7 quarter-tierces, Blackbird	25 ditto, Blackbird
8 half-tierces, Orion	3 half-tierces, Eagle.

CAVENDISH—½-lbs.

3 cases, Alliance	8 cases, Western Belle.

CAVENDISH—Tens.

10 boxes, Hoyt	12 boxes, Grant
50 ditto, Bucknor	35 ditto, Favourita
50 ditto, Isabella	28 ditto, Conqueror
48 ditto, Globe	75 ditto, Acadia
15 ditto, Hinsdane	21 ditto, Huon and Son.

Terms at sale.

For Sale, by Public Auction,
The New A1 British built Clipper Brig
VICTORY,
255 Tons Register,
Lately arrived from Leith, and now lying at Cuthbert's Wharf.

The attention of Merchants and others on the look out for a really superior and serviceable vessel, fit to carry cargoes of Tea, Sugar, Breadstuffs, &c., is particularly directed to the Unreserved Sale of the Victory,
On MONDAY, 18th June.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Saunders and Co. to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 18th June, at 11 o'clock,
The fine British-built clipper brig
VICTORY,
255 18 tons register, built at Dundee, in the latter part of last year, under the personal superintendence of her owner, is copper-fastened, and was
CLASSED A1 AT LLOYD'S FOR 9 YEARS.
She recently arrived from Leith, and sailed in company with the Queen of Nations, making the voyage in 92 days. She has discharged her cargo in splendid condition, and with a perfectly dry hold.
Her dimensions are—
Length .... 109 feet 9-tenths.
Main breadth .... 24 ditto 4-ditto.
Depth of hold .... 14 ditto 6-ditto.
and she has excellent accommodation for a few cabin passengers.
This fine vessel is well worthy the attention of merchants and all identified with the shipping interest of the port, being of a class seldom to be purchased in these waters : she was designed expressly to trade between China or Mauritius, and the Australian colonies, and for such service she is particularly recommended, although she is in fact fit to carry dry and perishable cargoes to any part of the world.
The strictest inspection is invited.
Inventory in course of preparation.
Terms at sale.

CHILIAN WHEAT.

For Sale by Auction, at the Argyle Stores, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

235 Bags
FINEST CHILIAN WHEAT.
Ex General Caulfield.

Also, 96 Bags Flour.

To Bakers, Millers, Corn Dealers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at the Argyle Stores, THIS DAY, 12th June, at 3 o'clock,
Ex General Caulfield,
235 bags Chilian wheat
96 ditto flour, thirds.
Terms, cash.

Large and important Auction Sale of
Mauritius Sugars
Teas
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries, and Sundries.

THURSDAY, 14th June.

To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, Provision Dealers and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 14th June, at 11 o'clock,
Mauritius sugars, teas, large parcels of oilmen's stores, groceries, &c.
Terms at sale.

Smith and M'Lean's
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.
24, 26, 28 Gauge,
6, 7, and 8 feet Lengths.
55 Cases.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Santa Lucia, Pike, master, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

To Ironmongers
To Contractors
To Builders, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by public auction, on Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
WH.
55 cases Smith and M'Lean's corrugated galvanized iron, in zinc-lined cases :—
3 cases, 6 feet, 24 gauge
3 ditto, 7 feet, 24 ditto
7 ditto, 8 feet, 24 ditto
18 ditto, 7 feet, 26 gauge
1 ditto, 8 feet, 26 ditto
23 ditto, 6 feet, 28 gauge.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 13th instant.

General Merchandise
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Cigars
Coffee
Wotherspoon's Confectionery
Keillor's ditto
Green Teas, &c.

By order of Messrs. Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.

To close to the partnership account.

Highly important to
Merchants
Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several large parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

FRIDAY, 15th June.

Great Unreserved Auction Sale of
General Merchandise
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries
Provisions
Teas
Confectionery
Carbonate Soda
Barry's Chicory
C. C. Sugar
Colonial Soap
Fine Salt
Wines and Spirits
Martell's Brandy
Sheriff's Whisky
Clouzeau's Case Brandy
Allsopp's Ale
Barclay's Porter
Bleached Tarpauline
Unbleached ditto
Bleached Canvas
Galvanized Iron Buckets
Whiting
Blacking
American Short-handled Shovels
Ditto Long ditto ditto
Ditto Picks
&c., &c., &c.

By order of Messrs. Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
To close the partnership account.

Highly Important to
Merchants
Grocers
Wine and Spirit Merchants
Ironmongers
Tentmakers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers
Shippers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co. to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Indemnity,
14 cases ½ sardines, each 100 tins
7 ditto ¼ ditto, each 200 ditto.
Ex Iron Duke,
17 cases Wotherspoon's assorted confectionery.
Ex Strathdon,
27 cases candied peel, each 1 cwt.
Ex Antipodes,
8 cases Letchford's wax vestas, 150's
5 ditto ditto round plaid ditto
4 ditto ditto wax vestas, 50's
1 ditto ditto ditto, 250's
3 ditto pearl sago
1 ditto nutmegs.
Ex Lady Bowen,
38 cases lobsters, each 4 dozen.
Ex British Peer,
7 bales candle cotton, 2 and 3 cwt. each
31 kegs carbonate soda, each 1 cwt.
5 ditto saltpetre, each 1 cwt.
6 casks soda crystals
8 ditto Day and Martin's blacking
20 ditto whiting, each 2½ cwt.
10 tons Barry's chicory
20 ditto current clayed sugar
10 ditto fine salt
20 kegs pearl barley
15 cases Morton's very superior red herrings
12 ditto ditto pint decanter salad oil
9 casks ditto jar salt, each 4 dozen
25 cases ditto pint walnuts, each 3 dozen
24 tins Edwards's preserved potatoes, each 1 cwt.
20 boxes Colman's dark and light blue
60 boxes colonial soap, each 1 cwt.
Ex Admiral Charnier,
8 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy
120 cases Clouzeau's pale ditto, No. 6
2 quarter-casks Otard's pale brandy.
Ex Liberator,
50 casks Allsopp's ale, in 8 dozen pints
17 casks Barclay's stout, in 8-dozen pints.
Ex Damascus,
5 quarter-casks Cozens' anchor sherry, D.P.
50 ditto pale sherry
28 ditto treble diamond port wine, D.P.
45 cases claret, St. Emilion, D.P.
8 ditto ditto, Faux Freres, D.P.
25 ditto old tom
23 ditto Sheriff's whisky
2 quarter-casks ditto ditto
35 cases pale brandy
30 ditto ditto, D.P.
24 ditto champagne, D P.
10 bales bleached tarpaulins
each containing 2—18 x 20
2—18 x 22
4—18 x 24
2—20 x 22
2—20 x 24
60 dozen galvanized iron buckets, 11 inches
3 cases American long-handled shovels
3 ditto ditto short-handled ditto
6 casks best white lead, in 28-lb. kegs
10 ditto ditto zinc white, in 28-lb. kegs, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—The whole of the above must be positively sold to the highest bidders, the instructions being to sell every line for what it will fetch. Buyers will do well to be punctual in their attendance to the time advertised.

FRIDAY, 15th June.

GREEN TEAS. GREEN TEAS. GREEN TEAS.
1218 Packages,
Hysonskin
Twankay.
Ex Dunnikier.

For Positive and Unreserved Auction Sale, FRIDAY next, the 15th instant, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, at 11 o'clock prompt.

By order of Messrs. Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
Without reserve.

Highly Important to
Merchants
Shippers to the Neighbouring Colonies
Grocers
Country Buyers
Speculators, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Dunnikier,
Nos. 1, 2, and 3—231 packages hysonskin, each 55 lbs.
4— 77 ditto ditto, each 55 lbs.
5, 6, and 7—180 ditto ditto, each 52 lbs.
8— 60 ditto ditto, each 52 lbs.
9 and 10—110 ditto twankay, each 46 lbs.
12 and 13—110 ditto hysonskin, each 54 lbs.
14 and 15—128 ditto hysonskin, each 52 lbs.
16— 65 ditto ditto, each 52 lbs.
17 and 18— 78 ditto twankay, each 39 lbs.
19 and 20—146 ditto hysonskin, each 50 lbs.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock,
At the Masonic Hall Hotel, York-street.

Highly Important Sale by Auction.
To Hotelkeepers, Parties Furnishing, Furniture Buyers, and others.

Very Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Richly Cut Glassware, first-class Electroplate
First-class Billiard Table, manufactured to order, by Messrs. Hopkins and Stephens
Plunge and Shower Bath
Large Masonic Dinner Service
Bedroom Furniture of every description
Kitchen Requisites, and Sundries.
For Unreserved Sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Alfred Bradford to sell by auction, at the Masonic Hall Hotel, York-street, on WEDNESDAY, June 13th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects, consisting of
Hair and leather seated dining-room chairs, couches, and easy chairs
Substantial Spanish mahogany sideboards and chiffonieres
Pier glasses, carpets, and ornaments
Drawing-room suites in walnut, chiffonieres with marble tops, whatnots, canterburies, oval tables, &c.
Cut glass of every description
First-class electroplate
Winfield's iron and brass bedsteads
Brilliant-toned pianofortes, by Collard and Broadwood
Hair mattresses and feather pillows
Blankets and bed linen
Marble and mahogany washstands and dressing tables
Wardrobes and chests drawers
And every requisite for a first-class family hotel.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view.

On THURSDAY, June 14th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Earthenware Dealers, and others.

Just Landed ex Pegasus, Bucton Castle, Queen of Nations, and Lady Octavia,
104 Crates of Earthenware
43 Hogsheads China.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, June 14th, at 11 o'clock,
147 packages assorted earthenware and china.
Terms liberal, at sale.

On FRIDAY, June 15th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Cabinet Makers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

First-class English-made Furniture,
Now landing ex Pegasus, Queen of Nations, and Bucton Castle.
78 Cases substantial Furniture, consisting of Drawing and Dining Room Suites, in Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany
Plate-glass, double winged Wardrobes
Marble Washstands, and Dressing Tables
Framework in variety
Pier and Toilet Glasses
Horsehair, Feather Pillows
Empty Cases.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on FRIDAY, June 15th, at 11 o'clock,
A large shipment of English-manufactured furniture.
Terms at sale.

PERFUMERY
STATIONERY
FANCY GOODS, &c , &c.

To Perfumers, Stationers, Fancy Warehousemen, and others.

N. COLLIER has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 249, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of the above, without reserve, to close accounts, comprising
Double and treble distilled lavender water, in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints
Assorted perfumes, in stoppered bottles
Ditto French extracts
Royal marriage bouquets
Assorted pomades
Turkey sponge
Eau-de-Cologne
Cream and blue wove letter paper
Ditto ditto note ditto
Blue wove foolscap
Envelopes, blotting paper
Swan's copy books, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, June 13th.

Choice Shipment of Woollens,
Just landed ex John Bellamy.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

To Tailors, Woollen Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

MESSRS. C. TEAKLE and SON have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases 6-4 superfine coatings, just suitable for the season
The trade are specially invited to inspect these goods, on the morning of sale.
No reserve. Terms, liberal, at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 13th June, 1866.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising
Marble Washstands
Ditto Hall Tables
Gentlemen's Wardrobe
Loo and Dining Tables
Dining and Drawing Room Suites
Cane-seated Chairs
Easy Chairs
Sofas, Couches
Carpeting, Floorcloth
Toilette Glasses
Iron Bedsteads, &c.

To Furniture Buyers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 13th June, 1866, at 11,
The above goods.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 13th June, 1866.

OIL PAINTINGS
OIL PAINTINGS
OIL PAINTINGS

To Connoisseurs, Stationers, and others.
On view at the Rooms.
⁂ The residue of Mr. Aldis's collection of OIL PAINTINGS.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
The residue of Mr. Aldis's collection of old paintings, viz. :—
"Gipsies by Moonlight," supposed to be a Creswick
"Fortune Teller," by Kidd
"Dutch Kitchen"
"Snowdon," a landscape
"Fruit and Flowers," very old Dutch painting
"The Holy Family,"
"Cupid, Fruit and Flowers"
"A Spanish subject," author not known.
Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 12th June, 1866.

5 Crates of
ASSORTED EARTHENWARE.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 crates of assorted earthenware.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 12th June, 1866.

☞ FORD'S CELEBRATED CUT GLASSWARE.

Just landed ex Victory.

To Glassware Buyers
To Country Buyers
To Dealers in Earthenware
And the Trade.

. Comprising a large and well selected assortment.

Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th June, 1866, at 11 o'clock,
40 packages of FORD'S CELEBRATED CUT GLASSWARE, viz.:—
Cut tumblers
Ditto sherries
Ditto ports
Ditto champagne
Ditto hocks
Ditto liqueurs
Ditto custards
Ditto quart and pint decanters
Ditto salts
Ditto claret decanters, "Elcho, ferns, magnum," &c.
Ditto quart jugs, "cut leaves," &c.
Ditto half-gallon ditto
Ditto pint ditto
Ditto jug and goblets
Carafts and tops, cut pickles
Butter stands, "key border," &c.
Blue and white parian butters,—cow and bulrush, fern, sunflower, engraved, thistle, &c., covers
Wine coolers, bottles and tumblers, in sets
Sugars and creams, covered sugars
Cruets, carved wood butters
Revolving cruet frames, &c.
VASES, &c.
Crocus, poplar, taper, fancy vases
Lustres—ruby, opal and green edge, opal, gold snake, alabaster ground, &c.
Exhibition and melrose stands
Raised centre and comports, with vase centre
Parian figures—Seasons, and rose edge, &c.
Centre dishes, raised key border, &c.
MOONS AND CAP SHADES.
A small assortment of
MOONS
CAP SHADES, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 13th June, 1866.

BROWN PAPER
BROWN PAPER
BROWN PAPER.

To Stationers, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
No. 48—1 bale brown paper, 12 reams, 50 lbs.
59—1 ditto ditto, 6 reams, 80 lbs.
73—1 ditto ditto, 5 reams, 100 lbs.
76—1 ditto ditto, 5 reams, 100 lbs.
77—1 ditto ditto, 5 reams, 100 lbs.
88—1 ditto ditto, 3 14-20 reams, 100 lbs.
80 and 82—2 ditto ditto, 3 reams, 120 lbs.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 13th June, 1866.

BLACK HORSE KENT HOPS.

To Brewers, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 13th June, 1866, at 11,
At the risk of the former purchaser, 14 bales of hops, S.D.
At the risk of the former purchaser, 13 bales of hops, S.D.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 13th June, 1866.

Clearing-out Sale.

To make room for several extensive Auction Sales of Goods, now landing ex Vernon and Lady Octavia.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 13th June, 1866, at half-past 10,
Bottled beer
Groceries
Oilstores.
Also,
Sundries
Bagging, Venetian blinds, iron safes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 13th June, 1866.

ASSORTED TINWARE
ASSORTED TINWARE
ASSORTED TINWARE.

To Ironmongers, Tinmen, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
6 packages of assorted tinware, viz.:—
Oval baking dishes, coffee and tea pots
Oil bottles, pannikins, flewed and hollowed basins
Camp kettles, water dippers, oil feeders, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 14th June, 1866.

CONCERTINAS
PIPES
EAU-DE-COLOGNE
HAVANNAH CIGARS
KNIVES and FORKS
MEASURING TAPES.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned miscellaneous goods, viz:
1 case concertinas
1 ditto pipes
1 ditto eau-de-cologne
1 ditto Britannia metal ware
1 ditto Havannah cigars
1 ditto albums
1 ditto knives and forks
1 ditto measuring tapes, &c.
Terms at sale.

Colonial Kerosene Oil.

FRIDAY, 15th June.

☞ HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL
☞ HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL
☞ HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL will be offered punctually at 12 (noon) by order of the HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL and PARAFFINE COMPANY.

To Oilmen
To Lamp Salesmen
To Ironmongers
To Country Storekeepers
And the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company to submit for public competition, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 15th June, 1866, at 12 (noon) prompt,
Further sale of Kerosene oil, from the manufactory at Hartley, consisting of
1000 gallons, in cases of 2 tins, each 4 gallons.

J. G. C. begs to inform intending purchasers that a sample of the kerosene oil may be inspected at the Rooms, at the same time would respectfully remind them it will be found superior in quality and colour to any imported—smell being scarcely perceptible; the illuminating power is equal to the best American, and will burn one-fourth longer.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
150 boxes sperm candles (full weights) De Roubaix, Jenar, and Co.
Terms at sale.

Muscatel Raisins.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 boxes muscatel raisins.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

National Mills Flour
Golden Gate ditto.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

First Lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Sea Star, from San Francisco.
On account of whom it may concern.
30 half-sacks flour, National Mills
123 ditto ditto, Golden Gate
9 quarter-sacks ditto, ditto.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms at sale.

Tea.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Asia,
7—40 chests Congou
8—50 ditto ditto.
Ex Omer and Julia,
No. 2—180 chests ditto
6—80 ditto ditto.
Samples now at the rooms.
Terms at sale.

Belmont Sperm Candles.

THIS DAY.

Packages slightly stained.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
200 boxes Price's Belmont sperm candles, 1lb. packets.
Terms at sale.

Dried Fruits
New Patras Currants
Eleme Raisins
Sultanas
Barcelona Nuts
Eleme Figs.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
New fruits, now landing ex Lady Octavia,
100 barrels new Patras currants
100 boxes Eleme raisins
15 cases Eleme figs
10 barrels new Barcelona nuts
10 cases new Sultana raisins.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Storekeepers, Confectioners, and the Trade generally.

59 Cases Barry's Chicory, in bond
20 ditto English Loaf Sugar
10 ditto Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits
10 ditto Peek, Frean, and Co.'s ditto
5 ditto Mixed Spice, in cartoons, 1 oz.
10 Barrels Bleached Jamaica Ginger
10 ditto Unbleached ditto
3 Cases Cayenne Pepper, 2 oz
3 Bales Oxford Candle Cotton.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11.
The above new and saleable goods.
Terms at sale.

Oatmeal and Pearl Barley.
Now landing, ex Lady Octavia.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 cases Robinson's Scotch oatmeal, in tins of 4, 14, and 28lbs.
10 barrels ditto ditto
30 kegs ditto ditto
30 Ditto ditto pearl barley.
Terms at sale.

Day and Martin's Blacking.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 casks Day and Martin's blacking, B size
10 ditto ditto ditto, C size
10 ditto Everet's ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Oil Stores.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and the Trade generally.

For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex John Bellamy, from London.
Invoices of oil stores, comprising
Ledger's assorted pint pickles
Ditto ditto quart ditto
Ditto half-pint salad oil
Ditto pint ditto
Batty's decanter salad oil
Ledger's quart table vinegar
Batger's assorted candied peel
Hill and Co.'s jams and jellies
Moir's Scotch marmalade
Whybrow's pint white onions
Colman's mustard, ½ and 1 lb. tins
Bluestone.
Terms at sale.

American Beans.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

To Grocers, Ship-store Dealers, Provision Dealers, and others.
Ex Australind.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 bags American beans.
Terms at sale.

Java Coffee.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Dosbergh,
2 tons Java coffee.
A very superior sample of West India preparation.
Terms at sale.

Java Sugar.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

To Merchants, Speculators, Shippers, Grocers, Storekeepers, and the Trade generally.
For Sale without Reserve to close the Shipment.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
780 small mats Java sugar, various samples.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.

On account of whom it may concern.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Bucton Castle,
FH over AC—60 boxes Hale's British sperm candles, each 25 lbs.
More or less stained and damaged.
Terms, cash.

Preserved Provisions
Ditto Fish.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Now landing ex William Cole,
25 tins Edwards' preserved potatoes, 1 cwt. and ½ cwt.
5 cases Grimwade's desiccated milk
5 cases assorted potted meats
10 cases Morton's fresh herrings, 1 lb. tins
5 cases ditto red herrings
5 cases ditto Findon haddock, 1 lb. tins
Sardines, ½ and ¼ tins.
25 cases Morton's 1 lb. salmon
5 cases cod roe, 1 lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

Compton's Hams
Ditto Bacon
Ditto N. W. Cheese,
Ex Lady Octavia.

TUESDAY, 12th June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11.
An invoice of provisions from the well-known house of Compton, Brothers, London, comprising
30 cases North Wilts cheese
10 ditto selected York hams
10 ditto breakfast bacon.
Terms at sale.

Pickles
Quart Vinegar.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Lady Octavia,
100 cases Batty's assorted pint pickles
150 ditto London and Colonial Provision Company's quart table vinegar.
Terms at sale.

Attractive Unreserved Clearance Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Store and Office Fittings, Hoisting Machine, &c.
On the premises of Messrs. J. Harpur and Co., George-street.

WEDNESDAY, 13th June.

To Grocers, General Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

N.B.—The whole of the goods, &c., now on the premises will be sold without the slightest reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. J. Harpur and Co, to sell by auction, at the Stores formerly occupied by them, No. ——, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 sharp,
A variety of groceries and sundries, comprising
2 tons English loaf sugar
60 bags counter ditto
10,000 empty sugar mats
100 reams grocers' paper
8 cases wax vestas
4 bales paper bags
100 tins mixed spice
1 case Holloway's pills and ointment
Pepper, cinnamon, cloves, caraways
Pickles, blacking, salad oil, isinglass
1 bale twine
10 cases blue
Tobacco, American and colonial
80 boxes congou tea
20 half chests ditto
8 chests hyson
10 cases Robinson's patent groats
2 bales hops
20 cases curry powder
6 cases sago
Large American lift, iron safe (2)
Weighing machines
Sundries.
Parties purchasing at this sale, will please take notice that all goods must be removed from the premises before 6 p.m. on the following day.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

IMPORTANT CLEARING SALE
of the
STOCK-IN-TRADE
at
DUGUID'S WHARF, Miller's Point,
of
Cedar and Pine Doors
Ditto ditto Casements
Ditto ditto Sashes
Ditto Skirtings and Architraves
Ditto ditto Mouldings
1-inch T. and G. White Pine
Ditto Oregon
Oregon Deals
V. D. L. Palings
Ditto Battens
Wide Bay Pine Logs
Ditto Boards
Colonial Hardwood, long lengths
Ditto Boards
Window Glass
Machinery
Horses, Drays
Harness, Wharf Trucks
Weighing Machines, &c., &c.
Also,
At the Establishment,
BATHURST-STREET,
A large Assortment of Dressed and Rough Timber of all descriptions.
And at the Lower
BATHURST-STREET SAW-MILLS,
The valuable Plant of
MACHINERY,
Buildings, and a
WELL SELECTED STOCK.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on an early day, due notice of which will be given,
The whole of the above
well assorted and valuable
STOCKS OF TIMBER,
COMPLETE MACHINERY, and
BUILDING MATERIALS.
Catalogues of which are in course of preparation.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
P.S.—In the interim, the Auctioneers are open to receive an offer for the whole or portion of the above.

Preliminary.
Winter Clothing, manufactured by Messrs. Early, Smith, and Co., London.

To Drapers, Clothiers, and Outfitters.

THURSDAY, 14th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Allan, Street, and Norton to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 14th.
A shipment of winter clothing, from the firm of Messrs. Early, Smith, and Co., London.
Particulars on Wednesday.

Preliminary.

Winter Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c., now landing ex John Bellamy, and Vernon.

THURSDAY, 14th,
FRIDAY, 15th.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A shipment of winter drapery, Manchester goods, clothing, &c.
Particulars on Wednesday.

Boots and Shoes.
A splendid Consignment of first-class Seasonable Goods, now landing.

TUESDAY, 19th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 19th,
95 trunks first-class seasonable boots.
Terms liberal.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Household Furniture, &c., consisting of
Chest of Drawers, Tables
Chairs, Bedsteads, and Bedding
Safes, Chiffonieres, large 3-corner Cupboard
Clock, Timepiece, Sundries, &c.
Under Bill of Sale.

To Furniture Brokers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
A quantity of household furniture and sundries, as above.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 14th and 15th, commencing each day at 11 o'clock sharp.

Final Clearance Sale of the Residue of Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. D. and S. M. Levi.
At their Stores, Pitt-street (next the Union Bank).
To close the Partnership account.
The remainder of the Stock consists of
Stationery
Perfumery
Cutlery and Plated-ware
Jewellery, Fancy Goods
Cabinet Ware, &c.
☞ Purchasers are requested to bear in mind that this, the unsold portion, comprises the very best and most choice part of the stock.
To Buyers of Fancy Goods
Stationers, Cutlers
Hair Dressers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON will sell by public auction, at the Stores of Messrs. D. and S. M. Levi, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 14th and 15th, at 11 o'clock each day,
The remaining or unsold portion of their stock-in-trade, as above.
Terms at sale.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, June 13th, at 11 o'clock.

Under Bill of Sale.

On the Premises of J. H. Adger, Hair Dresser and Perfumer, 313, George-street.

Viz., Stock-in-Trade of
Perfumery
Brushware
Fancy Goods, &c.
All of the best quality. Also
Slate Baths (both Shower and Plunge), Patent Hot Water Apparatus, with tank and Piping complete
Camp's Patent Rotary Hairbrushing Machine, in perfect working order
Shaving Chairs, Stools, and Foot Rests
Handsome Large Marble Slab Console Table
Pier Glasses, with Marble Slab Rests, or Brackets
Large-sized Marble Slab Enclosed Washstands, with Shampooing Apparatus complete
Handsome Glass Show Cases, large and small
Ditto Nests of Cedar Drawers
Counters, Shop Fixtures, Shelving, Gas Fittings
Hat and Umbrella Stand, Stick Racks, &c. Also
The whole of the Household Furniture, consisting of
Drawing-room Suite, covered with damask
Handsome Gilt Frame Chimney Glasses
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Horsehair Sofas, Chairs
Folding Chairs, Easy Chairs
Marble Top Washstands, and Furniture
Tables, Chests of Drawers
Oilcloths, and Carpets, on rooms, nearly new
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

☞ Highly Important to Buyers of Fancy Goods, Perfumers, Hair Dressers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

Sale Imperative. No Reserve.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Premises of J. H. Adger, hairdresser, 313, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, June 13th, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock-in-trade of
Perfumery, brushware, and fancy goods
Also, the household furniture, shop fixtures, glass cases, counters, hair brushing machine, &c., as above, under bill of sale.
Terms, cash.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

MOUNT LACHLAN ESTATE, WATERLOO.

Two newly-erected BRICK COTTAGES, BUCKLAND-STREET, between George and Pitt streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land having 50 feet frontage to the south side of BUCKLAND-STREET, Mount Lachlan Estate, Redfern, upon which are two newly-erected BRICK COTTAGES, containing each four rooms, with yards, good water, &c., at the rear.

The attention of parties in search of a small but comfortable homestead in this improving suburb is directed to the above sale.
The land is leasehold, having about 89 years to run.
The cottages will be sold separately, if desired, subject to a ground rent of £2 12s. per annum.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of the late Clark Irving, Esq., by order of the Receivers in Chancery.

SHARES.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK
HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY
CLARENCE and RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock,
31 SHARES AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK
129 SHARES HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
613 SHARES NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY
100 SHARES CLARENCE and RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
50 SHARES SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.
☞ The whole of these shares are paid up in full, and will be sold
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 15th June.

To Builders, Small Capitalists, Mechanics, and others.

GREAT SALE
FREEHOLD BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.
FOSTERVILLE,
SURRY HILLS.

TITLE—UNQUESTIONABLE.

TERMS, VERY LIBERAL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from JOHN S. SMITH, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt street, on FRIDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock,
The residue of the celebrated
FOSTERVILLE ESTATE,
SURRY HILLS,
subdivided into FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES, having frontages of from 20 to 40 feet, to the following streets:—
ELIZABETH-STREET
ALBION-STREET
CAMPBELL-STREET
GIPPS-STREET
MACQUARIE-STREET
FOSTER-STREET
MARY-STREET,
and other leading thoroughfares.

☞ These freehold allotments have good frontages to leading thoroughfares, and extend back to lanes at the rear.
The position for mechanics and small capitalists may be considered, without exception, the best in the city—being elevated, healthy, favourable for drainage, and, what is of considerable importance to the working man, close to the business CENTRE of the CITY, GEORGE-STREET, the RAILWAY STATION, the principal MILLS and foundries, manufactories and wharfs.
In bringing the residue of this well-known estate forward for sale, in FREEHOLD SITES, the Auctioneers are only desirous to impress on buyers the intention of the proprietor to effect sales, and to direct special attention to the favourable opportunity now presented, to secure a city homestead, most favourably situated, and on exceedingly liberal terms.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS can be obtained on application at the Rooms, that intending buyers may without difficulty identify the several lots in the subdivision.
Large plan on view at the Rooms.

IVY CLIFF.
A PICTURESQUE MARINE VILLA,
BLUE'S BAY, NORTH SHORE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from C. H. Woolcott, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
That delightfully situated WATERSIDE VILLA known as IVY CLIFF, at the head of BLUE'S BAY, near the point, and about one quarter of an hour's walk from MILSON'S and BLUE'S FERRIES. The house is most substantially built of stone, and contains hall, six good rooms, kitchen, laundry, servant's room, store, &c. There is a verandah 60 feet by 8 feet, on the western, and a balcony with two porches on the southern end of the premises. With the exception of one room, which is incomplete, the whole is finished in a superior style; the internal work is of picked cedar, and no expense has been spared in completing it as a comfortable residence, replete with every family convenience.
THE GROUNDS, about one acre, are at the western termination of Union-street, leading from the main thoroughfare from the ferry, and extend to the waters of Blue's Bay, to which they have a frontage of about 250 feet, from which there is a capital stone-built jetty, with steps. They are exquisitely laid out in terraces and pretty green slopes planted with fine evergreens, choice fruit trees of every description (all bearing), and flowering shrubs. The garden is naturally sheltered by picturesque overhanging rocks, and great taste has been displayed in the arrangement of the walks, shrubberies, rockeries, grottos, &c.

☞ THIS PLEASANT MARINE VILLA is most delightfully nestled at the head of Blue's Bay, surrounded on two sides by BOLD SYLVAN SCENERY, and commanding in front the SHELTERED PLACID BEAUTY OF THE BAY, and an extensive view of FINE HARBOUR SCENERY.
The position, though retired, is within easy walking distance from the North Shore ferries, and only a few minutes' sail by boat direct to the city.
The property must be inspected to be duly appreciated, and the attention of gentlemen desirous of securing a delightful marine retreat, with singular natural advantages, and in a peculiarly healthy and cheerful, as well as convenient locality, is directed to the sale.
Cards to view can be obtained on application at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

TWO BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES AND LAND, GROSE-STREET, CAMPERDOWN, a few yards from the MISSENDEN ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock,
GROSE-STREET, CAMPERDOWN.
LOT 1.—All that allotment of land, No. 39, as per plan of GEORGEVILLE, CAMPERDOWN, having 30 feet frontage to GROSE-STREET, with a depth of 99 feet, extending to and having 30 feet frontage to a lane at the rear, upon which are erected TWO SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, containing each verandah, two rooms, kitchen, and attic, with good yards, well of water, &c.
☞ Parties in search of a small investment in this improving and populous neighbourhood are requested to inspect the above prior to the day of sale.

THIS DAY, 12th JUNE.

MOST IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PASTORAL PROPERTIES, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 12th June.
Positive Sale.
LOT 1.—GLEN INNES RUN, together with 20,641 sheep, 800 head of well bred cattle and 40 horses, and 2000 acres of purchased land.
LOT 2.—THE MOLE RIVER RUN, and 13,643 sheep, and 4200 cattle, a very superior herd, and 40 horses.
MORT and CO.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

MAGNIFICENT SHEEP AND CATTLE PROPERTIES.

POSITIVE SALE.

LOT 1.—GLEN INNES RUN, together with 20,641 Sheep, 800 head of well-bred Cattle, and 40 Horses, and 2000 acres of purchased Land.
LOT 2.—THE MOLE RIVER RUN, and 13,643 Sheep, and 4200 Cattle (a very superior herd), and 40 Horses.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—One-third cash, the residue by approved bills at one and two years, in equal amounts, with bank discount added, secured on the stock and stations by way of mortgage.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 12th June,
Those very choice pastoral properties named above.
LOT 1.—GLEN INNES, in the district of New England, is surrounded by those well-known runs—Ranger's Valley, Dundee, Yarrowford, Stonehenge, Clairvaulx, and Wellingrove, and is distant about
110 miles from the shipping port of Grafton
60 miles from Armidale
38 miles from Tenterfield,
and about two miles from the town of Glen Innes, where there is a ready sale for fat stock at all times.
THE ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES are 30,000 SHEEP and 1000 CATTLE.
The Glen Innes Run is abundantly WATERED, the Glen Innes Creek running through the property, and abounds with fattening herbs and nutritious grasses, and is well known to be the
BEST FATTENING STATION IN NEW ENGLAND.
The improvements at Glen Innes are considerable, and comprise a cottage containing 8 rooms, detached cottage containing 6 rooms, detached store, &c., containing 8 rooms, Dutch barn, 110 feet long; stable containing 6 stalls and 4 horse boxes; wool-shed, 101 feet long, with grating for 1500 sheep, and room for twenty-five shearers; mowing, reaping, winnowing, threshing, and sheep-washing machines; ten miles of fencing (six of which has been erected within the last eighteen months), and ten sheep stations.
With Glen Innes will be sold the following stock:—
SHEEP:
1533, more or less, ewes, 1½ years old
1086, ditto, ditto, 2½ years old
1931, ditto, ditto, 4½ years old
2083, ditto, ditto, 5½ years old
1634, ditto, ditto, 6 years and upwards
1159, ditto, ditto, mixed ages
1627, ditto, wethers, 1½ years old
1300, ditto, ditto, 2½ years old
1909, ditto, ditto, 3½ years old
5566, ditto, weaners
413, ditto, rams
20,641, more or less, sheep, warranted never to have been diseased with scab or catarrh
CATTLE—800 HEAD, more or less, a WELL BRED mixed herd.
. 2000 ACRES PURCHASED LAND, to be taken by the purchaser at cost price. Also, about 40 horses, stores, implements, &c., to be taken by him at a valuation.

LOT 2.—THE MOLE RIVER RUN in the district of New England, is bounded by those well known properties:—The Clifton and Tenterfield runs, Mungoola, and Maidenhead, and is distant about
140 miles from the shipping port of Grafton,
20 miles from Tenterfield,
and about 60 miles from the table land and Tabulam diggings, where there is always a good outlet for fat stock.
THE ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES are 16,000 SHEEP and 5000 CATTLE.
The Mole River Run is WELL WATERED by the Mole River, which runs through the property, as also by Rye's Creek, Gipsies' Creek, Darby's Creek, Oaky Creek, and other smaller tributaries. It abounds with various kinds of herbs and fine grasses, and is
WELL KNOWN FOR ITS FATTENING QUALITIES.
The Improvements at the Mole River Run comprise a four-room cottage, detached kitchen, stone huts, 5 miles' fencing (erected within the last two years), and 5 sheep stations.
With the Mole River Run will be sold the following Stock:—
1570, more or less, ewes, 1½ years old
1180, ditto, ditto, 2½ years old
1549, ditto, ditto, 3½ years old
1443, ditto, ditto, 4½ to 5½ years old
1328, ditto, ditto, 6½ to upwards
2046, ditto, wethers, 1 to 2 years old
1238, ditto, ditto, 2 to 3 years old
3145, ditto, weaners
153 ditto, rams
13,643, more or less, SHEEP, warranted never to have been diseased with scab or catarrh, and
4200 HEAD CATTLE, more or less a mixed herd, bred with great care.
* About 40 horses, stores, teams, farming implements, &c., &c., to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.
☞ The great length which a bare recital of these valuable pastoral properties has extended to, prevents more than a retrospective notice of the many advantages they possess. The country is well and most favourably known for its fattening qualities; it is abundantly watered, and within easy access of a market for fat stock. The sheep are really of first-class character, second to none in the Northern districts; and it is noteworthy that within the last two years a large outlay has been incurred by the introduction of first-class rams and bulls for the flocks and herds.
As ample time is afforded for inspection of these fine properties, it is hoped that it may be availed of, and that prior to the day of sale intending purchasers will make themselves personally acquainted with the character of the stock and stations.

GEORGE-STREET SOUTH—BUILDING SITES.

PITT-STREET SOUTH—BUILDING SITES.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 21st of June, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,
A block of valuable building land in George-street South, adjoining the shop of Mrs. Canvin, extending to the south boundary of Christ Church, subdivided into four building allotments of suitable dimensions for shops worthy of the situation, having considerable depths, and frontage at the rear to a road running into Gipps-street. Each of the allotments will have a frontage to George-street of 19 feet 2 inches, with depths varying from 110 to 118 feet, extending to the road at the rear (20 feet wide) leading into Gipps-street. The cottage now in the centre of the block of land, built for and long occupied as a parsonage, will be removed to allow of the depths above described.
Immediately at the rear of the allotments just alluded to, and separated only by the road are six building sites of considerable depths, with frontages to PITT-STREET of 21 feet 10 inches, commencing at the north boundary of the Church land, and extending northward to the road leading to the school house, all suitable sites for private residences.
Lot 1 in this block has a depth of 66 feet on the south and 76 feet north
Lot 2 ditto ditto 64 feet south and 74 feet north
Lot 3 ditto ditto 74 feet south and 84 feet north
Lot 4 ditto ditto 84 feet south and 94 feet north
Lot 5 ditto ditto 94 feet south and 104 feet north
Lot 6 ditto ditto 104 feet south and 114 feet north
All the lots from 1 to 6 have 21 feet 10 inches frontage to Pitt-street South.
☞ Purchasers will please observe, that all the building upon the allotments are to be removed, and the materials sold (on the ground), after the sale of the land, as above described, at which time will be sold a large quantity of cut stone work now on the ground, which the buyers of the land may purchase at advantageous prices, and work up in their new erections.
The allotments are marked out on the fences fronting George and Pitt streets, and further information may be obtained on consulting a large plan of the subdivision now on view at the Auction Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th June, at 11 precisely,
The equity of redemption in all that valuable piece of land and premises, situate in the best part of the Old South Head Road, Woollahra, within full view of Botany Heads, in the occupation of Mark Dewberry, carpenter, having a frontage of 20 feet to the main road, and 99 feet deep.
Full particulars can be obtained of the auctioneer; or of Mr. A. W. CASTLE, solicitor, 93, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

A Commodious Family Cottage next to St Peter's Church, Newtown, tenanted by James E. King, Esquire.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 21st June, at 11 o'clock,
A brick-built cottage, with slated roof, pleasantly situated next St. Peter's Church, on the south side, having an eastern aspect, overlooking the waters of Botany Bay and the adjacent country. It is in a highly respectable neighbourhood, and will be found a suitable residence for a respectable family, not too numerous.
Title—Freehold, and perfect.

Kennedy District.

QUEENSLAND.

For positive sale,
By order of the Mortgagees.

THE MOUNT M'CONNELL STATION,
with
6695 Sheep (more or less)
760 Head of Cattle
Horses, Working Bullocks, Stores, &c., &c.

Also,
BURLEIGH STATION,
with
500 Head of Cattle (more or less).

Terms, liberal, at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.
That well-known, richly-grassed, and permanently-watered pastoral property,
THE MOUNT M'CONNELL STATION,
comprising eight blocks of country, containing 260 square miles, as follows: Newlands and Graham, on the north bank of and fronting the Burdekin River; Mount M'Connell, at the junction of the Burdekin and Suttor, with frontage to both rivers; Smedley, on the east bank of the Suttor; Arundel No. 1, and Arundel No. 2, at the junction of the Sellheim and Suttor, with frontage to both; and Conradsdorf and Oatlands on the Sellheim, which passes through the centre of these blocks.
The MOUNT M'CONNELL Station was selected by one of the Northern Pioneers, is known to consist of some of the FINEST COUNTRY IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT, and is for the most part high and well grassed downs country, alternately with pebbly, bloodwood and ironbark ridges, with very open undulating forest, chiefly a rich black and chocolate soil, and abounding with excellent herbage.
The IMPROVEMENTS, which are good and substantial, comprise—at the head station—verandah dwelling-house, 4 rooms, sawn floor and shingle roof; ditto ditto, 2 rooms, bark roof, and office attached; kitchen, 3 rooms; store floored. The foregoing enclosed in a paddock of wire fencing. Also, blacksmith's shop and forge, stable, woolshed, 60 x 40, galvanized iron roof and battened floor. Two paddocks enclosing about 700 acres, and containing about five miles of wire fencing; garden, about 2 acres; stockyard, milking and killing yards, &c., &c.
At the head cattle station—three-roomed verandah cottage, bark roof; kitchen, 2 rooms; stockyard, &c., &c. There are also 7 good huts and yards on the various blocks.
GRAZING CAPABILITIES are equal, it is believed, to not less than 50 to 60,000 SHEEP.
With the station will be sold the following stock:—
SHEEP—EWES, 3 to 5 years old, 3408, more or less
Hoggetts, 1273, ditto
WETHERS, ditto, 1408, ditto
RAMS, ditto, 106, ditto
LAMBS, ... 500, ditto.
TOTAL SHEEP .. 6695, more or less.
CATTLE—About 750 HEAD, quiet and well-bred; an imported Bull, and some very superior colonial bulls, horses, working bullocks, teams, stores, implements, utensils, &c., &c., at a valuation.
LOT 2.
BURLEIGH STATION
contains 150 SQUARE MILES of RICHLY GRASSED COUNTRY, HIGH ROLLING DOWNS, is situated on Cambridge Creek, one of the tributaries of the Flinders, about 250 miles from Townsville, Cleveland Bay, by a good road; is abundantly watered by Cambridge Creek, its numerous tributaries, and chains of waterholes. Cambridge Creek, the main stream, passes through the centre of the run, and flows thence about S.W. to its junction with the Flinders River.
With BURLEIGH will be sold
500 HEAD (more or less) OF QUIET AND VERY WELL-BRED CATTLE.
. Horses, stores, implements, &c., &c., at a valuation.
☞ The above properties are in the market for ABSOLUTE SALE by order of the mortgagee. The attention of parties on the look out for first-class sheep country, with large grazing capabilities, is invited to the sale of the above stations, as they WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD.

PARRAMATTA.

Insolvent Estate of Bernard Carroll, grocer, Church-street.
To Grocers, Heads of Families, and others.

Sale by Auction, THIS DAY, 12th June.

J. F. STAFF has received instructions from R. H. Sempill, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, shop fixtures, counter, weighing machine, scales and weights, show canisters and bowls, handsome coffee and syrup boxes, draught horse, spring cart, harness, double and single-burner lamps, empty cases and casks.
The stock consists principally of groceries, biscuits, fruits, spices, oilmen's stores, twine, shop paper, &c.
The whole will be sold without reserve, for cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 20th June.

Important Sale of
VALUABLE STATION PROPERTY in RIVERINA, NEW SOUTH WALES.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale to close a partnership.

KING and CUNINGHAM have been favoured with instructions from the proprietors to submit to public competition, at Scott's Hotel, Collins-street West, Melbourne, on WEDNESDAY, 20th June instant, at 2 o'clock.
THE BARMEDMAN STATION, STOCK, &c.
Estimated capabilities, 25,000 to 30,009 sheep.
This station is situated in the Bland Lachlan district, in the colony of New South Wales, and contains an area of about 80,000 acres of fine healthy country, forming a compact block of eleven and a half by twelve miles, comprising a large extent of boree, salt-bush, and grass, with portions of box and pine country, well and permanently watered, and of excellent fattening capabilities. The Barmedman Creek runs through the whole length of the run, twelve miles, and affords the most permanent water in the district; there are also two springs and a splendid dam, never known to have been dry, supplying plenty of water all through the driest seasons.
Particular attention is directed to the fact that the station is being offered only one-third stocked. Between 2000 and 3000 head of cattle and 250 horses have been mustered off it during the past year to make room for sheep, for which it is well adapted.
The stock to be sold with the runs consists of
8400 wethers, more or less, all of fattening ages, 3000 of which will be ready for market in June
200 to 300 head of cattle
90 to 100 horses
8 working bullocks, and a number of stock horses.
The improvements are all quite new and extensive, and comprise comfortable well-furnished dwelling-house, with eight rooms and store attached, large garden, kitchen, men's hut, overseer's hut, five-stall stable and harness-room, cart shed, new wool shed for twenty shearers (all of sawn timber), drafting yards, large yard for 2000 head of cattle, milking yard and calf paddock, two horse paddocks with eight miles of strong post and rail and dog-leg fencing, twenty acres cultivation paddock, five out-station huts.
The agent would beg to call the attention of intending purchasers to the above very complete property. It is rarely such a complete station comes into the market, and one so well found in every respect. There is everything on the place for managing it to the best advantage, and, with additional fencing, it is estimated as capable of carrying 30,000 sheep.
We would particularly request any one on the look-out for such an investment to inspect without delay.
A plan of the run, and the minutest information on every subject connected with it, can be obtained from KING and CUNINGHAM, 67, Bourke-street West, Melbourne; or GEORGE FORSYTH, Wagga Wagga.

Continuation Sale of
Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions from Mr. John Benson, pawnbroker, 275, Castlereagh-street, to sell by public auction, at their Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 12th June, at 2 o'clock,
The remainder of the jewellery pawned with him, as advertised in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of last week.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1470423

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM WINE are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased SON, RICHARD HENRY, to move from his residence, Bourke-street, beyond Baptist Gardens, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ROBERT MITCHELL, Blacksmith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late beloved father, JOHN; the procession to move from his residence, 50, Parramatta-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late JAMES O'BRIEN, Painter and Grainer, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; to move from his late residence, Hosking's-place, off Castlereagh-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PETER BRENNAN are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased WIFE; to move from his residence, Harris-street, Pyrmont, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

To be registered according to the Colonial Acts of Parliament.

A large number of influential persons, desirous of organising a Building Society on the PERMANENT PRINCIPLE, similar to those already in existence in many parts of England, have held several meetings in Sydney in order to establish a similar institution in this colony.

A Provisional Committee has already been formed, consisting of gentlemen of the highest respectability; and all the necessary steps to initiate it have been already taken.

A PROSPECTUS is now in course of preparation, and will be issued in a few days.

Every information afforded on application at the Society's Office, 279, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

Office hours, 10 till 4.

G. LANE, Secretary.

June 7th, 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, for FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—73 and 74, King William street, London.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Frazer, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Fire Rates, ONLY on APPLICATION at OFFICE.
Claims SETTLED IN COLONY IMMEDIATELY AFTER ADJUSTMENT.
Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET,
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Agent.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821.
Paid up Capital, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
, All claims promptly settled in Sydney.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto .... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, London, Cape, India, or China.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office New Pitt-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. R. Tolano.

THIS EVENING (Tuesday), June 12th, 1866.

Astounding Success of
Miss LOUISA ARNOT,
in the great Equestrian Drama of
MAZEPPA,
Wild Horse of Tartary.
Zemila, with songs .... Miss Harriet Gordon.
Abder Khan .... Mr. Fitzgerald.

The entertainments will commence with the beautiful Comedietta, entitled the
ANGEL OF THE ATTIC.
Pauline .... Mrs. R. Heir.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced, the last new London Play (from Miss Braddon's novel), entitled
EAST LYNNE.
Lady Isabel.............................Mrs. R. Heir.
Upper circle, One Shilling. Dress circle, 5s. Stalls, 3s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 6d.

EDITH PALMERSTON IS COMING.

PENRITH VOLUNTEER RIFLE BALL.
SIXTH ANNIVERSARY
will be held at Penrith, on FRIDAY, 29th June, under the management of the following committee, viz.:—
Captain M'Carthy, J.P. | James J. Riley, Esq., J.P.
Lieutenant Lethbridge, J.P. | J. T. Ryan, Esq., M.P.
Surgeon Wilmott | J. D. Single, Esq., J.P.
Colour-Sergeant Robbins | R. D. Graham, Esq., J.P.
Sergeant Thomas | G. T. Clarke, Esq.
Pike | J. S. Wilshire, Esq.
Private Brooks | R. Black, Esq.
Sharp | J. M'Carthy, sen., Esq.
G. Landers | W. Tindale, Esq.
Randall | W. D. Matthews, Esq.
T. Smith | J. Landers, sen., Esq.
Read | D. Beatson, Esq.
from whom tickets may be obtained.
Gentlemen £0 12 6
Ladies 0 7 6
Double (to admit lady and gentleman). 0 17 6
RICHARD BROOKS, | Joint Hon.
GEORGE N. LANDERS, | Secretaries.

SYDNEY TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.—Mr. J. C. FISHER'S ELEMENTARY CLASS for the study of Music according to the established notation, will meet for instruction at half-past 7, on every TUESDAY EVENING, in the National Schoolroom, William-street. Fee, 5s per quarter.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
Nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.
The most recent additions to this popular and instructive place of amusement are DUNN, the bushranger; BERTRAND, Mr. and Mrs. KINDER, JANE SHORE and the Baker, &c.
The other figures and groups have been re-arranged, and the rooms newly decorated and ornamented in the most recherche style.
An excellent band is in attendance, and will each evening perform a choice selection of music.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Admission, one shilling; children, half-price.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, MELBOURNE and SYDNEY.—The public are hereby CAUTIONED against imposition by travelling parties representing themselves as belonging to this establishment; and notice is hereby given, that legal proceedings will be taken against such parties if the imposition is continued.
MADAME SOHIER.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of the undermentioned articles of consumption to the above institution from 1st of July to 31st December, 1866, viz.:—
Bread, flour, and maize meal (the bread to be in 2lb, 8 oz. and 4 oz loaves
Beef and mutton (the beef to be without bone, in equal parts of fore and hind quarters, at per lb.; legs of beef not weighing less than 16lbs. each, at per leg; salt beef, at per lb. The mutton in equal parts of fore and hind quarters, also for mutton chops cut from same at per lb., excepting scrags of necks, ends of legs and shoulders, salt breasts of mutton at per lb.; veal and pork at per lb.)
Pure milk, at per quart
Coal (best quality screened), at per ton of 2240 lbs.
Eggs, at per dozen
Butter, at per lb.
Potatoes, at per ton
Soap and candles, at per lb.
Coffins at each, and to supply horse and driver.
The articles must be of the best quality, and delivered as required.
Contractors are required to enter into bonds for the due performance of contracts.
Particulars may be ascertained on application to the matron, at the Infirmary. Tenders, with samples of the bread and flour, to be sent in on or before 10 a.m., of MONDAY, the 18th instant.
JOHN DOUGALL, | Joint Hon.
M. H. STEPHEN, | Secretaries.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—TENDERS are invited for the supply to this institution of 800 yards of calico and 400 yards of flannel. Tenders to be sent in on or before 11 o'clock of MONDAY, 18th instant.
JOHN DOUGALL, | Joint
M. H. STEPHEN, | Hon. Secs.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, the 18th instant, for supplying Broken Blue Metal, at per ton of 24 feet cubic, for the repairs of street within this municipality. For particulars apply, with samples, to J. M'DONALD, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m., at the Council Chambers, Darling-street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application is intended to be made to the Parliament of New South Wales during the next ensuing session thereof, for and on behalf of the COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of Sydney, for leave to bring in a private bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Proprietors of a certain Banking Company called the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and for other purposes therein mentioned," by increasing the capital of the said company, repealing the sixth, seventh, and seventeenth sections of the said Act, and substituting others in lieu thereof, and for other purposes in the said bill mentioned.
Dated this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
WANT and WANT, Solicitors for the said Commercial Banking Company.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, may be consulted THIS DAY, Tuesday, at the Fitzroy Hotel, Windsor.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN PERRY being about to REMOVE from his present residence to the MASONIC HALL, York-street, begs to inform his friends and the public, that his HOTEL is now in the MARKET; the fullest information respecting the same can be obtained by applying at the Hotel, Pitt and Market streets, between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 3 o'clock p.m.
Sydney, June 2nd, 1866.

PERFUMERY, soap, combs, brushes, ladies' fancy back combs. London and Paris Bazaar, opp. Market.

CONCERTINAS, flutinas, musical boxes, flutes, &c., at the London Paris Bazaar, George-street.

SAVE £5 per cent., and take your choice at LEMAIRE'S Large Gallery, George-street, opposite Markets.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully-illustrated publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other periodical in the world. Its contents embrace the best works of
Sir Walter Scott, Bart. | Watts Phillips
J. F. Smith | James Grant, &c. &c.
Pierce Egan | Miss Braddon
Percy B. St. John | Mrs. Southworth
Henry J. Byron | Mrs. Gordon Smythies, &c.
and many other eminent authors; splendidly illustrated by the most celebrated artists, including
John Gilbert, Keeley Halswelle, Prior, &c.
Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Education and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.
The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper, and for its cheapness.
Issued in Weekly Nos., 1d; Monthly Parts, 6d; Half-yearly Vols., 4s 6d. Vols. I. to XLII., complete, are now issued.
The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.
The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.
The LONDON JOURNAL OFFICE, 332, Strand, London.

MAP OF AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA, compiled for the use of schools, on rollers, varnished, 10s 6d, for SALE, at the Map Office, 145, York-street.

OUTLINES of the Geography of Australasia, to accompany the above map, price sixpence.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, two 5s., six 10s; portrait in case, complete, from 2s 6d. Milligan Brothers, King-st.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS will be published ON THURSDAY NEXT, 14th instant, and will contain the following engravings:—
THE JOHN WILLIAMS, Mission Ship.
VIEWS OF ARMIDALE (two)
VIEW IN THD FIJI ISLANDS
THE ALBERT STATUE
PORTRAIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE LATE PRINCE DE CONDE
FUNERAL CEREMONY OF THE PRINCE DE CONDE
LA PEROUSE'S MONUMENT, BOTANY BAY
DONOR HILLS, QUEENSLAND
MANGEAO, WANGANUI RIVER, NEW ZEALAND
GOLD-MINING ON THE DARGO
PORTRAIT OF GREEN, THE MURDERER OF ANDREW SHEARER.
Continuation of the tale "BROKEN CLOUDS"
and the usual summary of the month's news.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 140, Pitt-street; GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street.

W. BRADLEY'S Instantaneous Stereoscopic VIEWS of the Inauguration of Prince Albert's Statue. To be had only of FLAVELLE BROTHERS, and BRUSH and MACDONNELL, George-street, Sydney.

NEW SERIAL VOLUMES JUST TO HAND W. MADDOCK, 383, George-street.
Bow Bells, vols 2 and 3, each 7s 6d
British Controversialist, 1865, 5s
Chambers' Journal, 1865, 10s 6d
Children's Prizes, 1865; sewed, 1s 8d; cloth, 2s 9d; extra, 3s 6d
Christian Treasury, 1865, 7s 6d
Congregational Year Book, 1865, 3s
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 1, new series, in 2 vols., with plates, patterns, &c., 25s
Good Words, 1864 and 1865, 7s 6d (English price)
Intellectual Observer, vol. 8, 12s
Leisure Hour, 1865, 7s 6d
London Society, vol. 8, 10s 6d
London Journal, vol. 42, 6s
Once a Week, vol. 13, 10s (containing Christmas Number)
Our Own Fireside, 1865, 9s 6d
Quiver, new series, vols 1 and 2, each 5s 6d
Sunday Magazine, edited by Dr. Guthrie, 9s (English price)
Sunday at Home, 1865, 7s 6d
W. MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

THE JOHN WILLIAMS, MISSION SHIP.
See ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, on THURSDAY, 14th.

BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.—Just opened, by WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street,
Balliere's New South Wales Gazetteer, cloth, 21s; morocco, 31s 6d, posted 1s 8d extra
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Biography, 8s 6d, posted 10s
—— Management of Home Pets, 8s 6d, posted 9s 8d
Binney's (Thomas) St. Paul, his Life and Ministry, 6s, posted, 6s 9d
Bonar's Days and Nights in the East, 4s 6d, posted 5s 3d
Bourne's Treatise on the Steam Engine, large quarto, with numerous plates and diagrams, last edition £2 12s 6d
—— Handbook of the Steam Engine, new edition, 12s, posted 13s
—— Catechism of the Steam Engine, new edition, 12s, posted 13s 2d
Brande and Taylor's Chemistry, 14s 6d, posted 16s
Browning—Selections from Robert Browning's Poems (in Moxon's new series), 6s 6d, posted 7s 2d
Bushnell's Vicarious Sacrifice, 8s 6d, posted 9s 6d
Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, by W. T. Brande and C. W. Cox, in 3 vols., vol. 1, 25s, posted 27s 3d
English and Australian Cookery Book, 5s 6d, posted 6s 2d
Enquire Within upon Everything, 3s, posted 3s 8d
Every Man his own Lawyer, 8s 6d, posted 9s 4d
Fawcett's (Henry) Manual of Political Economy, 14s 6d, posted 15s 8d
Findel's History of Freemasonry, from its Rise down to the Present Day, 16s, posted 17s 6d
Fitzgerald's Charles Lamb, his Friends, his Haunts, and his Books, 8s 6d, posted 9s 6d
Fullerton's (Lady) Lady Bird, 7s 6d, posted 8s 6d
Gaskell's Grey Woman, and other tales, 4s, posted 4s 8d
Gasparin's (Countess de) Human Sadness, 5s, posted 5s 8d
Gaskell's Lizzie Leigh, and other tales, 4s, posted 4s 8d
Gentle Life, second series, 7s, posted 7s 9d
Gronow's Last Recollections, 8s 6d, posted 9s 2d
Handbook to the Garden, for New South Wales, 1s 6d, posted 1s 9d
Hardwich's Photographic Chemistry, seventh edition, 9s 6d, posted 10s 4d
Hole's Brief Biographical Dictionary (Macmillan's Golden Treasury series), 5s 6d, posted 6s 4d
James Meetwell, or Scenes in the Life of a Scottish Merchant, 2 vols., 13s 6d, posted 15s 4d
Johnston's (A. Keith), General Gazetteer, 35s
Kingsley's (Henry) Austin Elliot, cheap edition, 7s, posted 8s
Knight's (Charles) School History of England, 8s 6d, posted 9s 2d
Landel's Sepulchre in the Garden, 6s, posted 6s 8d
Le Fanu's Uncle Silas, 7s, posted 8s
Lee's (Holm) In the Silver Age, 7s 6d, posted 8s 6d
Leisure Hours in Town, by the Country Parson, 3s 6d, posted 4s 6d
Lyell's Elements of Geology, new edition, 21s, posted 23s
Melville's (Whyte) Brooks of Bridlemere, 7s 6d, posted 8s 6d
—— Gladiators, 6s 6d, posted 7s 6d
Mill's Political Economy, 6s 6d, posted 7s 6d
Perpetual Curate (Chronicles of Carlingford), 7s, posted 8s
Plumptre's (Prof.) Theology in Life, 7s, posted 7s 8d
Robertson's (F. W.) Life and Letters, 2 vols., 31s 6d, posted 33s 6d
Shakespeare, Globe edition, 5s, posted 6s 2d
Smedley's Practical Hydropathy, 3s, posted 3s 10d
St. Olaves, a Novel, 6s, posted 6s 10d
Stevenson's Praying and Working, 2s, posted 2s 4d
Treasury of Botany, by Lindley and Moore, 2 vols., 22s 6d posted 24s 4d
Vaughan on Confirmation, 2s, posted 2s 3d
Wandell's (Rev. P. Hately) Christ of Revelation and Reality, 8s 6d, posted 9s 3d
Webb's Lawgiver, 6s 6d, posted 8s 4d.
WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George street, nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

WEALE'S SERIES, fresh supply. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

LETT'S DIARIES, at half price, WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

AT PUBLISHED PRICES and under, for a short period only—
Bradden's John Marchmont's Legacy, 6s, posted 7s
—— Eleanor's Victory, 6s, posted 7s
Brook's Silver Cord, 6s, posted 7s
Burn's Songs, Elzevir series, 4s 6d, posted 5s 2d
Collins's (Wilkie) No Name, 6s, posted 7s 2d
—— Hide and Seek, 5s, posted 5s 10d
Commonplace Philosopher, by the Country Parson, 3s 6d, posted 4s 6d
Counsel and Comfort, by ditto, 3s 6d, posted 4s 3d
Gilbert's De Profundis, 6s, posted 7s 4d
Guthrie's Parables read in the light of the present day, 7s 6d, posted 8s 6d
—— Man and the Gospel, 7s 6d, posted 8s 9d
Irving's (Edward) Miscellanies from his Works, 6s, posted 7s 2d
Julius Cæsar, by Louis Napoleon, vol. 1, 10s 6d, posted 12s (Atlas for above, 3s 6d, posted 4s)
Kingsley's Roman and Teuton, 14s 6d, posted 16s
Lever's Luttrell of Arran, illustrated, 12s 6d, posted 14s
Macleod's Old Lieutenant and his Son, 3s 6d, posted 4s 2d
Marsh's Origin and History of the English Language, 16s, posted 17s 9d
Old Merry's Annual for 1866, 5s 6d, posted 6s 6d
Palmer's Book of Praise, large edition, 12s, posted 13s 6d
Recreations of a Country Parson, second series, 3s 6d, posted 4s 3d
Reason Why (Physical Geography), 3s 6d, posted 4s 2d
Sala's Baddington Peerage, 6s, posted 7s
Trafford's George Geith of Fen Court, 6s, posted 7s
—— Too much Alone, 6s, posted 7s
Wood's Oswald Cray, 6s, posted 7s
—— Mildred Arkell, 6s, posted 7s
Vaughan's Christ the Light of the World, 4s 6d, posted 5s
—— Plain Words on Christian Living, 4s, posted 4s 9d.

618, BRICKFIELD-HILL, GEORGE-STREET.
Scotch tartan camlet, 1s 6½d, worth 2s 3d
Fancy camlets, 11½d, 1s 3d, 1s 4½d
Plain and fancy tweeds, 6½d, 10½d, 12½d
Children's cloth mantles, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d
Ladies' black cloth mantles, 15s 6d, 18s 6d
Circassian wool shawls, 15s 6d, 18s 6d, 21s
Ladies' cloth jackets, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d
Good blankets, 7s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 9d, 18s 6d pair
French coutille stays, fasten in front, 2s 11d
Paris kid gloves, 1s 6d the pair
Steel skirts, 12 rows 5s 6d, 20 rows 7s 11d
Tweed skirts, 4 widths, 3s 11d, 5s 6d
Children's straw hats, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d
Ladies' ditto ditto, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s 6d
Silk terry velvet bonnets, 15s 6d, 18s 6d
Trimmed straw hats, 5s 11d, 7s 6d, 10s 6d
Plain camlet for ladies' dresses, 1s 0½d
Welch flannels, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s
White sheeting, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 6d
Toilet quilts, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d
White counterpanes, 5s 11d, 7s 6d, 10s 6d
RUSH and ROUSSEAU.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—To Upholsterers and Parties Furnishing.
3000 yards cotton tick, 7½d, usual price 10½d
200 pieces Welsh and Saxony flannel.
We strongly recommend our flannel, at 21½d
Damask napkins, table cloths, linens and sheetings
2700 pieces Hoyle's lilac prints
Furniture Chints, 7½d, worth 1s.
JOHN WETHERILL.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, PITT-STREET.—
French merinos, 1s 11½d, 2s 6½d, 3s, 3s 6d
French llamas, green, drab, scarlet, blues, black, brown, white, all at 12½d
Plain winseys, 6½d; linseys, 8½d
Ladies' and children's underclothing cheap.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, PITT-STREET.—
Zouave jackets, in black and coloured cloths
Semi-tights, in endless variety
Black lace dresses, 18s 6d to 31s
White lace dresses, double skirts, 25s to 70s
French tarlatans, wide widths, 9½d, worth 1s 6d.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, PITT-STREET.—
French flowers, wreaths, and head-dresses
Bugle ornaments, gimps, and beads
White and coloured kid gloves, 12½d
Two hundred pieces of book muslin, 3s 11d per piece
3000 yards of sash ribbon, 12½d, worth 2s 6d.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, PITT-STREET.—
White and coloured terry velvets, 2s 11d, worth 5s 6d
Coloured silk velvets, 2s 11d, ditto 7s 6d
Silks, wide widths, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 6s 6d
Rich cashmere shawls, 10s 6d to 65s.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY with pleasure inform the LADIES and FAMILIES of Sydney, and the élite of New South Wales and Queensland, that they have now received their very superb importations for
BALL and EVENING COSTUME.
Anticipating (from the quantity sold last year) a large demand this season, they made special provision for increased importations. The selections now announced were made at the height of the European season by their London partner (a gentleman whose good taste and judgment is proverbial), and embrace the latest and most reliable fashions from
LONDON, PARIS, LYONS, VIENNA,
and other cities on the Continent, which were visited expressly to secure the choicest and most recherché description of goods for their principal departments, but more particularly for
BRIDAL and BALL COSTUME,
DINNER and EVENING DITTO
PROMENADE, BREAKFAST, AND OTHER REUNIONS.
D. J. and Co. deem a lengthy comment unnecessary; feeling assured their efforts to cultivate the highest taste will be appreciated, they would simply say, that in every department of
LADIES' ATTIRE,
they present a variety equalled only by one or two establishments in London.
Ladies and visitors in Sydney are politely invited to inspect the above.
345 and 347, George-street, and 1, Barrack-st.

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LEADING NOVELTIES IN WINTER ATTIRE.
NOW ON VIEW EX LATE ARRIVALS.
LEADING NOVELTIES IN INVERNESS CAPES.
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LEADING NOVELTIES IN FROCK AND DRESS COATS.
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LEADING NOVELTIES IN WINTER TROUSERS.
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&c., &c., &c.
METHOD OF TRADING.
All goods marked plain figures.
No abatement from the marked price.
All goods exchanged, if not approved of.
The money returned without hesitation.
Note! our Illustrated Cosmopolitan of Fashion forwarded post free on application.
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402, GEORGE-STREET,
SYDNEY.

NICOLL'S Tweed Trousers, to measure, 15s. 212, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Theatre.

NIGGER WIGS, 2s. Beards, Wigs of all kinds. LIGHTLY'S, 58, King-street West.

JOSEPH WEARNE, AUSTRALIAN Flour-mills, PARRAMATTA, and CHIPPENDALE Mills, corner of Abercrombie and Cleveland streets, SYDNEY.—Superfine silk-dressed Flour; fine and seconds Flour; Wheat Meal, Pollard, Bran, and CORN FLOUR, of the best quality, and at the lowest current rates.
Orders by post promptly attended to.

FURNITURE, FLOORCLOTH, and CARPET WAREHOUSE, Castlereagh-street.—The stock of the above old established manufactory is now re-marked, at a considerable reduction, in order to make room for large shipments now landing.
LENEHAN and CO.

A SINGLE MAN, with several years' experience at country storekeeping, wishes to obtain EMPLOYMENT, as Manager or Assistant, where trust and confidence are required. Address R. A., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG MAN, used to bush life, and some experience in dealing with natives, wishes to obtain a SITUATION in a store or otherwise at the Navigator's or Feegee Islands. Address W. H., HERALD Office.

A LADY accustomed to tuition, desires an ENGAGEMENT as Governess, or in any confidential capacity. She has a thorough knowledge of English, French, Music, &c.; good references. Apply for one month, to Alpha, Mr. Sandon, George-street.

BIRD-STUFFER wanted, to stuff and set up about 50 birds a short distance from Sydney. Apply Mr. Cooper, 588, George street, near Bathurst-street, Sydney.

DISCHARGING Clerk's BOX wanted. Apply at Alger's Wharf.

EDUCATION.—A Lady who has been accustomed to give instruction in English in all its branches, together with music and singing, offers a comfortable home for 20s. per week to any young lady whose education may have been neglected. Address Z. Y. X., HERALD Office.

FURS.—Sable VICTORINE and Cuffs wanted. 26, York-street.

GLANMIRE SHARES wanted immediately. Address, stating price, Quartz, HERALD Office.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, for a Family in the country, a young Lady as GOVERNESS, capable of instructing four young ladies in English, French, and music. Apply Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

HOUSE Wanted, within a quarter of an hour's drive of the Post Office, containing not less than six good rooms, coach-house, and stable. Address K. S., Malony's, grocer, William-street.

QUARRYMEN.—Wanted, a Well Sank. Apply to Barker and Co., corner York and Market streets.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good WORKMEN. H. Savage, 335, George-street.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a good HAND. 630, Brickfield-hill.

TO BOOT MAKERS.—For Sale, American BLOCKING MACHINE. Swyny and Son, 70, William-st.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a Riveter, and Apprentices. Ayres, 165, South Head Road.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat HANDS. G. Peirce, 68, King-street.

TO CARRIERS.—Required, Horse TEAMS to Cannenba, Duck Creek. R. P. Raymond, 15, Bligh-st.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had 30 years' experience in the colonies as owner and in charge of stock, chiefly sheep, is wanting an ENGAGEMENT as Superintendent of a Station or overlanding sheep or cattle; certificates of experience. Apply to A., HERALD Office.

VYCEMAN wants a JOB, low wages. Address to Vice, HERALD Office.

WORKING CUTLER and Surgical Instrument Maker wants a JOB. Address Cutler, HERALD.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE and HOUSEMAID. Apply, after 10, 714, George-st.

WANTED, an active young WOMAN, to assist in housework. 649, George-street.

WANTED, a MASON. Mr. Montefiore's Stores, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, BEEF TIERCES of new American oak staves. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, 160, New Pitt-st.

WANTED, all kinds of left-off CLOTHES. Mrs. Nordern, 617, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

WANTED, for London, Clothes, Regimentals. Simmons's Curiosity Shop, 400, Pitt-st. Letters attended.

WANTED, by a young German, lately arrived, a SITUATION to be generally useful. D. K., HERALD.

WANTED, COACHSMITH; also first-class COACH TRIMMER. Robertson's coach factory, Pitt-st. S.

WANTED, 20,000 Ironbark SPOKES. 5000 Bluegum FELLOES. Robertson's coach factory, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young Woman as NURSE, and to be otherwise useful. Mrs. Halbert, 88, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to mind a baby and make herself useful. 549, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, good Plain COOK; also, House and Parlour Maid. The Home, 98, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a COOK and Laundress. Good wages. Mrs. Marsh, Registry Office, Woolloomooloo st.

WANTED, an active GIRL as General Servant. Apply Mrs. Conley, Australia-street, Kingston.

WANTED, a young GIRL as General Servant. Apply 213, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a LAD. 91, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, aged 15, as servant. 324, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a competent LAUNDRESS to take a family's washing. Apply 714, George-st. South.

WAITRESS, Barmaid, good Needlewoman, Housemaids, Servants, for town and country. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Martin, 295, Riley-street, near Albion-street.

WANTED, a tidy Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Ryan, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a strong active General SERVANT, 3, Glocester-terrace, Macquarie st., near Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; reference required. Oriental Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, Furnished Sitting and Bedroom, within five minutes' walk of old P. O. J.F.A., HERALD O.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL as apprentice to book-folding and sewing. N. Sapsford, 149, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a smart active young woman as General SERVANT. Emery's Dining Rooms 524, George-st.

WANTED, a first-rate COOK; to one that understands her work good wages will be given. Apply 474, George-street, opposite the Markets.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. No. 5, Windsor-terrace, Newtown.

WANTED, MEN, to make light and strong kip boots, and elastic sides. Thomas Taylor, 4, Market-st.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Apply at Kosten's Hotel, 139, Pitt street, opposite the Union Bank.

WANTED, TO SELL a snug Butcher's Business in the suburbs. F. E. Rishworth, 401, George-st.

WANTED, to buy Left-off Clothing. Mrs. Maskell, next Theatre, Castlereagh-st. Letters attended to.

WANTED, a MAN to Japan and Enamel Leather. Apply at 481 George-street.

WANTED, a competent HOUSEMAID. Apply, after 10 a.m., Mrs. Brodziak, Newstead House, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a respectable strong, active Girl, as General SERVANT. After 9 o'clock, 110, Elizabeth st. N.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, for housework; wages 5s. per week. Apply 42, Fitzroy-street.

WANTED, respectable Female, as General SERVANT (3 in family). 14, Hutchison st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a YOUTH accustomed to horses and taking out coals. J. Hourigan, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED to SELL, a good HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness. Chippendale Hotel, Chippendale.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Apply at Mr. Haigh's, wool-washing, Waterloo.

WANTED, furnished APARTMENTS for a married couple. Address J. A. J., Post Office, stating terms.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress. Apply from 10 to 1, 303, St. John's-ter., op. Church, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a little GIRL, that can assist in housework. Apply 472, George st., opposite Markets.

WANTED, for H.M.S. Salamander, a Gun-room STEWARD. Apply on board.

WANTED, a quantity of second-hand office FURNITURE, cheap. Address Lex, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BOY, as Messenger. Apply 11 o'clock, Rush and Rousseau, 618, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Young WOMAN, about 18, to make herself useful. Mrs. Johnson, 3 and 5, Markets.

WANTED, a Machinist to work Singer's Sewing machine. Joseph Landers, 431, Kent-street.

WANTED, an active YOUTH, accustomed to the butchering trade. Hodges, Argyle-st., Miller's Pt.

WANTED, a young MAN to fill out sausages. L. Uhde and Co., 653, George-street South.

WANTED, 4 or 6-roomed HOUSE, within mile of Post Office. X., ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS O.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 17, Buckingham-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED to SELL a CORRUGATING MACHINE, £5. Houlgate, 8, Church-hill.

WANTED, first-class man COOK and a COACHMAN. W. B. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED to SELL, cheap, a PATENT SAFETY, HORSE, and HARNESS. Red Lion, Camperdown.

WANTED, an IMPROVER to the Joinery Trade. Apply Mr. Peter Smith, Berry's Bay, North Shore.

WANTED, LESSONS in Hair-cutting and Shaving. Address, with terms, C. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, elderly MAN to work in a garden and follow a horse. Yates, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a first-class BOOTMAKER. 298, George-street, opposite Margaret-street.

WANTED, a good Plain Cook and Laundress. Apply at Miss White's, 199, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a first-class CLICKER, also MEN to make Elastic Sides. Swyny and Son, 70, William-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, of 14, to nurse a baby. 87, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. Apply Daguet's Office, 74, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a young Woman with a SEWING-MACHINE, for a few weeks. 180, Crown-street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a steady single Man; good references. 242, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an ENGINEER. Apply on board the Vesta, Macnamara's Wharf.

WANTED, WOOD-CUTTERS. Apply Dundee Arms, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; German preferred. 127, Castlereagh-street, opposite Victoria Club.

WANTED, two APPRENTICES. Apply Wainman, coachbuilder, Hunt-st., off Macquarie & Campbell sts.

WANTED, to purchase for cash, HOUSES and Shops in city or suburbs. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 89, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good Female General House SERVANT. Mrs. E. J. Scrivener, 37, Bent-street.

WANTED, a first-class COACHSMITH. E. J. Lilly, coach factory, Elizabeth-street, at once.

WANTED, Singer Machine HANDS; those used to crimean shirts preferred. Apply No. 70, Crown-street North, between 1 and 2 o'clock to-day.

WANTED, a SITUATION as General SERVANT. Protestant family preferred. Address M. M., care of Mrs. Holroyd, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, Female General SERVANT. Apply 103, Buckingham-street, Strawberry Hills, opposite Cleveland Paddocks.

WANTED, by an English person, a SITUATION as Working Housekeeper to one or two gentlemen. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Engagements for Cook and Laundress, Housemaid and General Servants. Registry Office, William-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION; can ride and drive well; can break in horses. Apply by letter to F. W. C., Kent Larder, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a thorough Grocer's ASSISTANT, for a country store. Apply to Burrows and Barnard, 422, George-street.

WANTED, good dry Ox TONGUES and PIG-SKINS. Apply to A. Dornwell and Son, at Mr. Uhde's, butcher, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a RESIDENT MASTER, to assist in a Grammar School. Apply, stating qualifications, to Mr. Fraser, Church-street, West Maitland.

WANTED, an experienced and responsible Person, to take cattle from New England to Victoria. Letters to be addressed Box 295, Post Office.

WANTED, General Farm SERVANT, without children; must be able to garden, groom, drive, and milk. None but competent and industrious men need apply at No. 116, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young MAN as Groom and Coachman. Knows town well; can give satisfactory character. Apply, all this week, J.W. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Commercial TRAVELLER, a young Man to attend to samples and make himself useful. One accustomed to the drapery preferred. Apply Messrs. Keep and Parsons, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE (with good characters), English farm servants preferred—wife as General Servant, able to cook and wash well; man as Groom, and to make himself generally useful. Wages £65 per annum. Gibson's Repository, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

WESLEYAN MODEL SCHOOL.—The Mastership of the Wesleyan Model School being vacant, applications for the appointment, with testimonials (addressed Rev. W. Curnow, Somerset House, Bourke-street, Surry Hills), will be received until noon of FRIDAY, the 15th of June current.

WANTED to be known, the Colonial Portmanteau manufactory, W. B. Lancashire, wholesale and retail Portmanteau maker. Shopkeepers supplied wholesale as cheap as they can import them. Portmanteaus made to any size on the shortest notice. Repairs also executed at the lowest price. 117, Bathurst-street East, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney. N.B.—Several first-class solid portmanteaus just completed.

YOUNG LADIES' MAID, or to attend on one or two children; understands plain dressmaking. No objection to the country. A. H., HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS, with BOARD, for one or two Gentlemen. 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill. Bath-room.

A SPACIOUS BEDROOM for a gentleman, or lady and gentleman; board optional. 24, O'Connell-st.

APARTMENTS.—Sitting and one or two Bedrooms now vacant. 94, Hunter street, near Macquarie-st.

APARTMENTS, Furnished or Unfurnished, at 64, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

APARTMENTS vacant for a family, or two or three gentlemen, 51, Hunter-st. Mrs. Hutchinson.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Dobson's, 221, Castlereagh-st., near Market-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and Residence at 207, Castlereagh-street; also a SHOP to LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for Lady and Gentleman, or two gentlemen. 179, Premier-ter., William-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, private, or furnished Bedrooms to Let. 406, Kent-street South.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, private. Mrs. Turner's, 37, Stanley-street. A bath. Terms moderate.

BOARD and Residence, £1 per week, washing included. 195, Elizabeth street, near Park-street.

APARTMENTS are now vacant, at 147, Bourke-street, suitable for a small Family or two Gentlemen, where there are no other lodgers or children.

BOARD and Residence for two Gentlemen, in a quiet family. Flavelle's Cottage, off Lower Fort-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one gentleman, private family; bath, piano, &c. 138, William-street.

COTTAGE to LET, 2, Leicester-place, Paddington; 6 rooms, good water. W. Perry.

DRAWING-ROOM, and one or two Bedrooms. Mrs. Knight, Osborne-house, William-street. Bath-room.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS, for gentlemen or married couples, with partial board, 9a, Elizabeth-st. North.

GENTEEL inexpensive Home, in private family, no children; board optional, two friends. 152, Palmer-st.

GLEBE ROAD.—To LET, HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, stabling, and paddock. T. T. Smith, builder, Glebe.

HOTELS and PUBLIC-HOUSES to Let; some of the best in the city. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-street.

HANDSOMELY furnished suite of ROOMS to LET. Cornish House, Victoria-street, near St. Vincent's.

PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE, 14s per week. 108, Elizabeth-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSE.—Lease, License, Fixtures, Measures, &c. £60. Mr. Delohery, Park-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, in the city, doing a fair trade. Lease, License, Goodwill, Fixtures, Measures, Glasses, Furniture, &c. Rent, 27s. Terms, £80. Mr. Delohery, Park-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET; a very nice little place; well calculated for an industrious couple entering business. In full trade, and plenty of value for the money. For full particulars, Hichens Gedye, 448, George-street.

ROOMS TO LET, furnished or unfurnished; Board and Residence. 4, Jamison-street.

STORE and YARD TO LET. Apply S. PAYTEN, 156, Pitt-street.

STORAGE.—First-class, lowest rates. H. R. REID, Clarence-street, Wynyard-square.

SUPERIOR Board and Residence, at Mrs. Loewe's, Balmoral House, Wynyard-square.

SHOP to LET, with five rooms and a detached kitchen, situate three doors from Palmer-street, in Woolloomooloo-street. Taxes paid and water laid on; rent 20s per week. The above would be well suited to a plumber and glazier or paperhanger. For particulars apply next door.

TWO WORKROOMS to LET, very light and airy, near George-street. H. Milgrove, turner, Park-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, No. 100, top Hunter-street, containing 8 rooms, &c. Apply Mrs. Smith.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, Palmer-street, near South Head Road. Apply W. Smart, Palmer-street.

TO LET, one of those splendid first-class HOUSES, just completed. Alberto-terrace, top William-street.

TO LET, Nos. 47 and 49, Bourke-street North. Apply C. Kidman's, South Head Road.

TO LET, six-roomed HOUSE, Redfern-street, Redfern. Mrs. M'Intosh, Chippen-street, Chippendale.

TO LET, a snug PUBLIC-HOUSE, centrally situated; value for money. S. Levin, King-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, situate in King-street. S. Levin, King-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and Premises, Castlereagh st., occupied by Palmer, coachbuilder, 122, Woolloomooloo-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE of 3 rooms, with water. Apply A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, BEDROOM, furnished, for single man; partial board if required. Post-office, Pyrmont.

TO LET, Front and Back SHOP, 219, Pitt-street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, HOUSES at Woollahra, Newtown, Redfern, and in the town. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-street.

TO LET, SHOPS in King and George streets, with or without residence. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-st.

TO LET, 2 large ROOMS, with separate kitchen. 58, Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

TO LET, in Sussex-street, a 6-room HOUSE. Apply Mr. Darbyshire's Furniture Store, opposite.

TO LET, unfurnished, a large front ROOM, with balcony. 24, Burton-street.

TO LET, first-class SHOP, Burdekin-square, with private door. Mr. Burdekin, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, SHOP, Burdekin Colonnade, South Head Road. Mr. Burdekin, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, No. 8, Burdekin-terrace, College-street; rent, £84. Mr. Burdekin, Brougham-street.

TO be LET, No. 6, Philips'-terrace, Crown-street, Surry-hills, 4 rooms, kitchen, balcony, water. Apply No. 1.

TO LET, a BOARDING-HOUSE, near the steamers' wharf, with furniture new. Sold a bargain. Apply Ship Inn, Gloucester-street.

TO LET, ORIMBAH TERRACE, near Camden College, Newtown, six rooms, kitchen, pantry, stables, &c. Apply at No. 4.

TO LET, two first-class HOUSES, with shop fronts, Erskine-street, Wynyard-square. R. Miller, 78, Clarence-street.

TO LET, Macleay-street, two APARTMENTS furnished or unfurnished, to a married couple, or single Ladies engaged in town during the day. Apply 94, William-street.

TO LET, a genteel 4-roomed HOUSE, kitchen, and water; healthily situated, moderate rent, ten minutes' walk from Post Office. Apply 23, Gipps-street, Surry Hills, near the Reservoir.

TO LET, at Stanmore, KEMBLE COTTAGE, containing four rooms, kitchen, and servants' room; garden, and abundant supply of water. Apply to John Smith, builder, Stanmore; or at John Barlow's, 758, George-st.

TO LET, with immediate possession, in Elizabeth street North, near Hunter-street, a HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, with ball-room, kitchen and laundry; all in good order. W. P. Woolcott, Exchange-corner.

TO LET (Furniture for SALE), desirable semi-detached COTTAGE, 6 rooms, healthy location, fifteen minutes' walk from City Bank. No reasonable offer refused for furniture. C. B., Gordon and Gotch's.

TO LET, a first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE in Lower Fort-street, opposite Flavelle's-buildings; immediate possession can be given. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO BE LET, at Double Bay, a commodious family RESIDENCE, just completed, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. Eagar, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

TO LET, HENBURY COTTAGE, Neutral Bay, North Shore, containing 6 rooms, detached kitchen, and servants' room; large garden. Apply Blair's Timber Yard, 88, Sussex-street.

TO LET, No. 3, Twickenham-terrace, Stanmore Road, Newtown, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, &c.; situation healthy and pleasant. Apply on the premises; or to W. T. Angus, 183, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

TO BE LET, those convenient PREMISES, in Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street, at present occupied by Mr. Michie, veterinary surgeon; possession can be given on Monday next, the 14th instant. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET or for SALE, CLARK'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS and RESIDENCE, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street. PUBLIC ROOM, 60 x 26, with large room below, together with Family Residence adjoining, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, and a number of small closet or bed rooms. Apply to Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street.

TO LET, KENILWORTH LODGE, Upper South Head Road, near to Ocean-street, lately tenanted by Francis Bennett, Esq. The premises are in first-rate order and ready for immediate occupation. May be had with or without stables and coach-house; delightful situation; abundance of good water; within twenty minutes' ride of the city. Apply to T. W. Bowden, 154, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the PRINCE ALBERT INN, an old established house on the Great Southern Road, together with 100 acres of land, securely fenced, used as accommodation paddocks, near the Fitzroy Mines; house contains 12 rooms, a detached building, with kitchen and 5 rooms; 2 cottages, 6-stall stable, coachhouse, stockyards, and suitable outbuildings; large orchard and kitchen garden, never-failing supply of pure water. Rent, £60 per annum. Apply to Mr. R. Baker, Nattai; or Mr. M'Roberts, Crown Inn, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, the PREMISES in George-street South, near the Haymarket, lately occupied by Mr. A. A. Dunnicliff as a wholesale grocery store, and well known as J. and B. Waddell's. The latter firm, prior to the occupation of Dunnicliff and Co., carried on an extensive trade for many years, and finally retired from the business with an independent fortune. The premises being very commodious and well situated, are admirably adapted for a large grocery or drapery trade, or a general store. A good tenant would be treated with liberally. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bradley and Newton, auctioneers. Possession can be given early next month.

99 YEARS' LEASE.—To LET, at Pyrmont, Sydney, a number of eligible BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, the property of General Macarthur, for full particulars of which apply to Hallen and M'Evoy, surveyors, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VACANCIES at Mrs. Carew's, No. 2, O'Connell-street, next the Australian Club.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to 30s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

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